EDUCATION NUMBER WITH WACO, TEXAS, SUPPLEMENT

The CRISIS

Vol. 12—No. 3 JULY, 1916 Whole No. 69

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Publisher's Chat

The summer months bring many requests from CRISIS subscribers for change of address. We are always glad to meet such requests. Remember, however, that both the old and the new address should be clearly and correctly given and that two weeks' notice is necessary.

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(Supplement to the CRISIS, July, 1916)

The Waco Horror

AN account of the recent burning of a human being at Waco, Tex., as reported by a special agent of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

1. *The City.*

THE city of Waco, Tex., is the county seat of McLennan county. It is situated on the Brazos river, about half way between Dallas and Austin. It is the junction point of seven railways. The city is in a fertile agricultural region with grain and cotton as the chief products, and with nearly two hundred manufacturing establishments, representing some seventy different industries.

It had a population of 14,445 in 1890 which increased to 20,686 in 1900, and to 26,425 in 1910. The white population in these twenty years has almost exactly doubled. The colored population has increased from 4,069 to 6,067, forming thus 23% of the population. The bulk of the population is native white of native parentage, there being only about 1,000 foreigners in the city.

The whole of McLennan county contained in 1910 a population of 73,250 of whom 17,234 were Negroes. This total population has nearly doubled in the last twenty years.

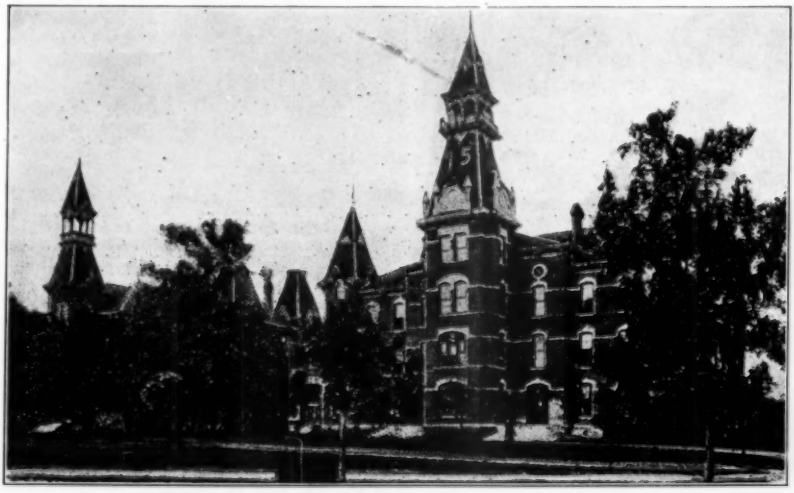
Waco is well laid out. The streets are broad, over sixty miles of them being paved. The sewer system of one hundred miles is excellent. There is a fine city-owned water system, and parks on the surrounding prairies.

There are thirty-nine white and twenty-four colored churches in Waco. By denominations the white churches are: Baptist, 14; Methodist, 9; Christian, 4; Presbyterian, 3; Jewish, 2; Episcopal, 2; Evangelistic, 1; Lutheran, 1; Catholic, 1; Christian Science, 1; Salvation Army, 1.

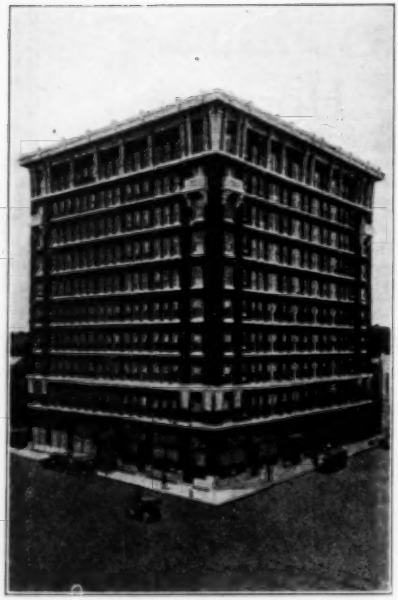
The colleges are: Baylor University, Baylor Academy, the Catholic College, the Independent Biblical and Industrial School, all white; and the Central Texas College and Paul Quinn, colored colleges. There are also the A. & M. College, the Gurley School, the Waco Business College, Toby's Practical Business College, the Provident Sanitarium, and the Training School.

Baylor University was founded in 1854 and has between 1,200 and 1,300 students. It is co-educational. The president is running for the United States Senate.

Two high schools serve white and colored population, and there are seven banks, including four national banks.



BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, WACO.



RIGGINS HOTEL, WACO

In other words, Waco is a typical southern town, alert, pushing and rich.

2. *The Crime.*

NEAR the country town of Robinson, some six miles from Waco, lived a white family of four, named Fryar, who owned a small farm. This they cultivated themselves with the help of one hired man, a colored boy of seventeen, named Jesse Washington.

Jesse was a big, well-developed fellow, but ignorant, being unable either to read or write. He seemed to have been sullen, and perhaps mentally deficient, with a strong, and even daring temper. It is said that on the Saturday night before the crime he had had a fight with a neighboring white man, and the man had threatened to kill him.

On Monday, May 8, while Mr. Fryar, his son of fourteen, and his daughter of twenty-three, were hoeing cotton in one part of their farm, the boy, Jesse, was plowing with his mules and sowing cotton seed near the house where Mrs. Fryar was alone. He went to the house for more cotton seed. As Mrs. Fryar was scooping it up for him into the bag which he held, she scolded him for beating the mules. He knocked her down with a blacksmith's hammer, and, as he confessed, criminally assaulted her; finally he killed her with the hammer. The boy then returned to the field, finished his work, and went home to the cabin, where he lived with his father and mother and several brothers and sisters.

When the murdered woman was discovered suspicion pointed to Jesse Washington, and he was found sitting in his yard whittling a stick. He was arrested and immediately taken to jail in Waco. Tuesday a mob visited the jail. They came in with about thirty automobiles, each holding as many as could be crowded in. There was no noise, no tooting of horns, the lights were dim, and some had no lights at all. These were all Robinson people. They looked for the boy, but could not find him, for he had been taken to a neighboring county where the sheriff obtained a confession from him. Another mob went to this county seat to get the boy, but he was again

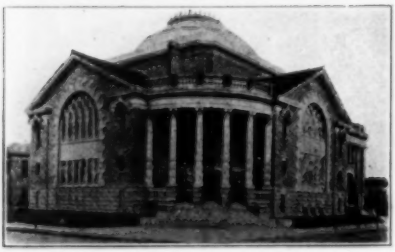
THE COURT HOUSE, WACO

removed to Dallas. Finally, the Robinson people pledged themselves not to lynch the boy if the authorities acted promptly, and if the boy would waive his legal rights.

A second confession in which the boy waived all his legal rights was obtained in the Dallas jail. The Grand Jury indicted him on Thursday, and the case was set for trial Monday, May 15.

Sunday night, at midnight, Jesse Washington was brought from Dallas to Waco, and secreted in the office of the judge. There was not the slightest doubt but that he would be tried and hanged the next day, if the law took its course.

There was some, but not much doubt of



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, WACO

THE CITY HALL
(The Boy Was Burned Back of This Hall)

his guilt. The confessions were obtained, of course, under duress, and were, perhaps, suspiciously clear, and not entirely in the boy's own words. It seems, however, probable that the boy was guilty of murder, and possibly of premeditated rape.

3. *Waco Politics.*

MEANTIME, the exigencies of Waco politics are said to have demanded a lynching. Our investigator says:

"They brought the boy back to Waco because a lynching was of political value to the county officials who are running for office. Every man I talked with said that politics was at the bottom of the whole business. All that element who took part in the lynching will vote for the Sheriff. The Judge is of value to his party because he appoints the three commissioners of the jury, and these commissioners pick the Grand Jury."

The District Judge of the Criminal Court is R. I. Munroe, appointed by Governor Campbell. He is a low order of politician, and a product of a local machine. His reputation for morality is bad, and his practice at the Bar has been largely on behalf of the vicious interests.

The Sheriff of the county, S. S. Fleming, is a candidate for re-election, and has made much political capital out of the lynching. He says, in an advertisement in the Waco *Semi-Weekly Tribune:*

"Mr. Fleming is diseased with a broad philanthropy. He believes in the equality of man. He carries with him in the daily walk of his officialdom none of the 'boast of heraldry or the pomp of power.' He is just as courteous, just as obliging, just as accommodating as Sheriff as he was when selling buggies and cultivators for the hardware company. He presents to the voters for their endorsement the record made by him and his corps of splendid deputies."

Our investigator says:

"When I saw the Sheriff (Fleming) he had a beautiful story to tell. He had his story fixed up so that the entire responsibility was shifted on the Judge. The Judge admitted he could have had a change of venue, but said the mob anywhere would have done the same thing."

Meantime, the tip went out:

"The crowd began pouring into the town the day before and continued early Monday morning. The court room was packed full and a crowd of 2,000 was on the outside. The jurors could scarcely get in and out from their seats. I asked the Judge if he could not have cleared the court room, and he answered that I did not know the South. I said, 'If a person is big enough, he can get up and stop the biggest mob.' He asked, 'Do you want to spill innocent blood for a nigger?'

"Some one had arranged it so that it would be easy to get the boy out of the courtroom. A door which opened by a peculiar device had been fixed so that it would open. One of the jurors was a convicted murderer with a suspended sentence over him.

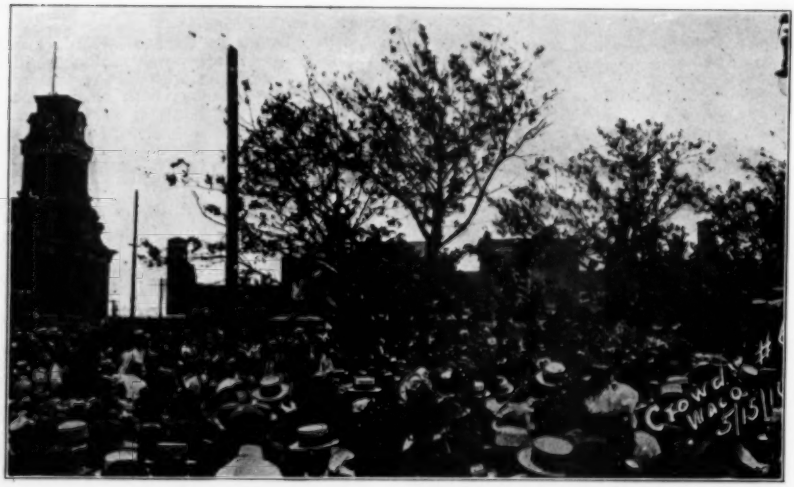
"Lee Jenkins is the best deputy sheriff, but he is under Fleming. Barney Goldberg, the other deputy sheriff, said, 'If Lee Jenkins had had it, it would never have been, but we are working for the man higher up and must take our orders from him.' Barney Goldberg knows perfectly well that if Fleming is not re-elected, and the other candidate gets in, he will be out of a job. The other nominee for sheriff, Buchanan, is reported to be unable to read and write, but is said to have three dead 'niggers' to his 'credit.'

"The boy, Jesse Washington, was asked what he thought about the mob coming after him. He said, 'They promised they would not if I would tell them about it.' He seemed not to care, but was thoroughly indifferent."

The trial was hurried through. The Waco *Semi-Weekly Tribune*, May 17, says: "The jury returned into court at 11:22 a. m., and presented a verdict: 'We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of murder as charged in the indictment and assess his punishment at death.' This was signed by W. B. Brazelton, foreman.

"'Is that your verdict, gentlemen?' asked Judge Munroe.

"They answered 'yes.'



THE WAITING CROWD

"Judge Munroe began writing in his docket. He had written: 'May 15, 1916: Jury verdict of guilty,' and as he wrote there was a hush over the entire court room. It was a moment of hesitation, but just a moment. Then the tall man started over the heads of the crowd. Fred H. Kingsbury, who was standing alongside of Judge Munroe, said, 'They are coming after him,' and as the Judge looked up, the wave of people surged forward." The court room accommodates 500 persons, but the Judge had allowed 1,500 persons to crowd in.

Our investigator continues:

"The stenographer told me that there was a pause of a full minute. He said the people crowded around him and he knew what was coming, so he slipped out of the door back of the Sheriff, with his records; and Sheriff Fleming slipped out also.

"Fleming claims that all he was called upon to do in the way of protecting the boy was to get him to court.

"A big fellow in the back of the court room yelled, 'Get the Nigger!' Barney Goldberg, one of the deputy sheriffs, told me that he did not know that Fleming had dropped orders to let them get the Negro, and pulled his revolver. Afterwards he got his friends to swear to an affidavit that he was not present. Fleming said he had sworn in fifty deputies. I asked him where they were. He asked, 'Would you want to protect the nigger?' The judge made no effort to stop the mob, although he had firearms in his desk."

4. *The Burning.*

"THEY dragged the boy down the stairs, put a chain around his body and hitched it to an automobile. The chain broke. The big fellow took the chain off the Negro under the cover of the crowd and wound it around his own wrist, so that the crowd jerking at the chain was jerking at the man's wrist and he was holding the boy. The boy shrieked and struggled.

"The mob ripped the boy's clothes off, cut them in bits and even cut the boy. Someone cut his ear off; someone else unsexed him. A little girl working for the firm of Goldstein and Mingle told me that she saw this done.

"I went over the route the boy had been taken and saw that they dragged him between a quarter and a half a mile from the Court House to the bridge and then dragged him up two blocks and another block over to the City Hall. After they had gotten him up to the bridge, someone said that a fire was already going up at City Hall, and they turned around and went back. Several people denied that this fire was going, but the photograph shows that it was. They got a little boy to light the fire.

"While a fire was being prepared of boxes, the naked boy was stabbed and the chain put over the tree. He tried to get away, but could not. He reached up to grab the chain and they cut off his fingers. The big man struck the boy on the back of the neck with a knife just as they were pulling him up on the tree. Mr. Lester thought that was practically the death blow. He was lowered into the fire several times by means of the chain around his neck. Someone said they would estimate the boy had about twenty-five stab wounds, none of them death-dealing.

"About a quarter past one a fiend got the torso, lassoed it, hung a rope over the pummel of a saddle, and dragged it around through the streets of Waco.

"Very little drinking was done.

"The tree where the lynching occurred was right under the Mayor's window. Mayor Dollins was standing in the window, not concerned about what they were doing to the boy, but that the tree would be destroyed. The Chief of Police also witnessed the lynching. The names of five of the leaders of the mob are known to this Association, and can be had on application by responsible parties.

"Women and children saw the lynching. One man held up his little boy above the heads of the crowd so that he could see, and a little boy was in the top of the very tree to which the colored boy was hung, where he stayed until the fire became too hot."

Another account, in the Waco *Times Herald*, Monday night, says:

"Great masses of humanity flew as swiftly as possible through the streets of the city in order to be present at the bridge when the hanging took place, but when it was learned that the Negro was being taken to the City Hall lawn, crowds of men, women and children turned and hastened to the lawn.

"On the way to the scene of the burning people on every hand took a hand in showing their feelings in the matter by striking the Negro with anything obtainable, some struck him with shovels, bricks, clubs, and others stabbed him and cut him until when he was strung up his body was a solid color of red, the blood of the many wounds inflicted covered him from head to foot.

"Dry goods boxes and all kinds of inflammable material were gathered, and it required but an instant to convert this into seething flames. When the Negro was first hoisted into the air his tongue protruded from his mouth and his face was besmeared with blood.

"Life was not extinct within the Negro's body, although nearly so, when another chain was placed around his neck and thrown over the limb of a tree on the lawn, everybody trying to get to the Negro and have some part in his death. The infuriated mob then leaned the Negro, who was half alive and half dead, against the tree, he having just strength enough within his limbs to support him. As rapidly as possible the Negro was then jerked into the air at which a shout from thousands of throats went up on the morning air and dry goods boxes, excelsior, wood and every other article that would burn was then in evidence, appearing as if by magic. A huge dry goods box was then produced and filled to the top with all of the material that had been secured. The Negro's body was swaying in the air, and all of the time a noise as of thousands was heard and the Negro's body was lowered into the box.

"No sooner had his body touched the box than people pressed forward, each eager to be the first to light the fire, matches were touched to the inflammable material and as smoke rapidly rose in the air, such a demonstration as of people gone mad was never heard before. Everybody pressed closer to

THE MOB

get souvenirs of the affair. When they had finished with the Negro his body was mutilated.

"Fingers, ears, pieces of clothing, toes and other parts of the Negro's body were cut off by members of the mob that had crowded to the scene as if by magic when the word that the Negro had been taken in charge by the mob was heralded over the city. As the smoke rose to the heavens, the mass of people, numbering in the neighborhood of 10,000, crowding the City Hall lawn and overflowing the square, hanging from the windows of buildings, viewing the scene from the tops of buildings and trees, set up a shout that was heard blocks away.

"Onlookers were hanging from the windows of the City Hall and every other building that commanded a sight of the burning, and as the Negro's body commenced to burn, shouts of delight went up from the thousands of throats and apparently everybody demonstrated in some way their satisfaction at the retribution that was being visited upon the perpetrator of such a horrible crime, the worst in the annals of McLennan county's history.

"The body of the Negro was burned to a crisp, and was left for some time in the smoldering remains of the fire. Women and children who desired to view the scene were allowed to do so, the crowds parting to let them look on the scene. After some time the body of the Negro was jerked into the air where everybody could view the remains, and a mighty shout rose on the air. Photographer Gildersleeve made several pictures of the body as well as the large crowd which surrounded the scene as spectators."

The photographer knew where the lynching was to take place, and had his camera and paraphernalia in the City Hall. He was called by telephone at the proper moment. He writes us:

"We have quit selling the mob photos, this step was taken because our 'City dads' objected on the grounds of 'bad publicity,' as we wanted to be boosters and not knockers, we agreed to stop all sale.

"F. A. GILDERSLEEVE."

Our agent continues:

"While the torso of the boy was being dragged through the streets behind the horse, the limbs dropped off and the head was put on the stoop of a disreputable woman in the reservation district. Some little boys pulled out the teeth and sold them to some men for five dollars apiece. The chain was sold for twenty-five cents a link.

"From the pictures, the boy was apparently a wonderfully built boy. The torso was taken to Robinson, hung to a tree, and shown off for a while, then they took it down again and dragged it back to town and put it on the fire again at five o'clock."

5. *The Aftermath.*

"I TRIED to talk to the Judge. I met him on the street and said, 'I want to talk with you about something very important.' He asked, 'What is the nature of it?' I said, 'I want to get your opinion of that lynching.' He said, 'No, I refuse to talk with you about that. What do you want it for?' I said, 'If you refuse to talk with me, there is no use of telling you what I want it for.'

"When I met him the second time, with different clothes on, he did not recognize me. I put on a strong English accent and said I was interested in clippings from New York papers which showed that Waco had made for itself an awful name, and I wanted to go back and make the northerners feel that Waco was not so bad as the papers had represented. Then he gave me the Court records."

Our investigator continues: "I went to the newspaper offices. They were all of the opinion that the best thing to do was to hush it up. They used it as a news item, and that finished it. The Dallas *News* did not cite anything editorially because not long ago they had done something quite as bad and the boy was not guilty.

"With the exception of the *Tribune*, all the papers had simply used it as a news item and let it drop. The *Tribune* is owned by Judge McCullum, who says anything he pleases. He is nearly blind. When I read the article to him I said, 'I would like to ask you, if that had been a colored woman and a white boy, would you have protected

THE VICTIM

THE TORTURE (Note the "Frenzied" Mob)

that woman?' He answered, 'No.' 'If it had been a colored boy and a colored woman? No.' 'We would not have stopped the niggers doing anything they wanted to.' 'Do you think they would?' 'No.' 'Then, they prove their superior civilization.' Then he began to tell me how he knew all about the niggers and we northerners do not. He said that as an old southerner he knew perfectly well how to handle the colored population. He told me how he was raised with them, had a colored mammy, nursed at her breast, etc.

"There is a bunch of people in Waco who are dying to see someone go forward and make a protest, but no one in Waco would do it. Ex-Mayor Mackaye and Colonel Hamilton both said, 'We do not know what to do. We are not organized to do it. It is a case of race and politics.'

"I put out a lot of wires for a lawyer to take up the case, but no human being in Waco would take it up. I wrote to a friend in Austin and one in Houston, and the Austin friend telegraphed me that he would send me word as soon as he had found someone. I had a letter from the Houston friend who gave me the names of three lawyers, but am not sure whether they would take up a case of this kind. All have their doubts of ever getting the case into court.

"I did not dare ask much about lawyers.

"As a result of the lynching a Sunday School Convention which was to have met there, with 15,000 delegates, has been stopped.

"W. A. Brazelton, the foreman of the Jury, was very outspoken against the whole affair and blames the officials for it. He felt that as foreman of the Jury he could not lead in a protest but *thought* some protest ought to be made.

"Mr. Ainsworth, one of the newspaper men, seemed the

only one who wanted to start a protest.

"Colonel Hamilton, a man of high standing, a northerner, and at one time a big railroad man, was outspoken against the whole affair, but said that if he led in a protest they would do the same thing to him. He said he would never register in any hotel that he came from Waco. Two Waco men who did not register from Waco.

"Allan Stanford, ex-Mayor of Waco, saw the Sheriff and the Judge before the trial and received assurances that the lynching would not take place. They shut the mouths of the better element of Waco by telling them that the Robinson people had promised not to do it. They had gotten the promise of the Robinson people that they would not touch the boy during the trial, but they did not get the pledge of the disreputable bunch of Waco that they would not start the affair.

"Judge Spell said the affair was deplorable, but the best thing was to forget it.

"When representing myself as a news reporter, I asked, 'What shall I tell the people up North?' Ex-Mayor Mackaye said, 'Fix it up as well as you can for Waco, and make them understand that the better thinking men and women of Waco were not in it.' I said. 'But some of your better men were down there.' The whole thing savors so rotten because the better men have not tried to protest against it. Your churches have not said a word. Dr. Caldwell was the only man who made any protest at all."

6. *The Lynching Industry.*

THIS is an account of one lynching. It is horrible, but it is matched in horror by scores of others in the last thirty years, and in its illegal, law-defying, race-hating aspect, it is matched by 2842 other lynchings which have taken place between January 1, 1885, and June 1, 1916. These lynchings are as follows:

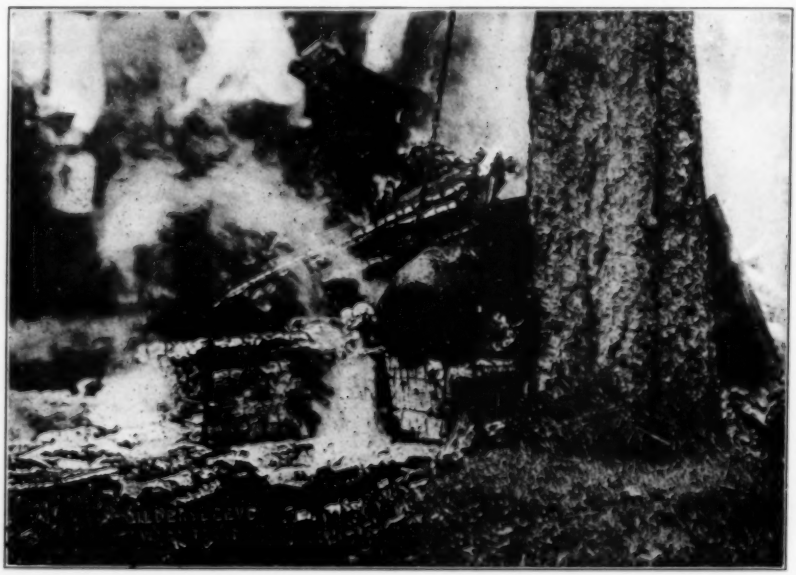
COLORED MEN LYNCHED BY YEARS, 1885-1916.

1885.....	78	1902.....	86
1886.....	71	1903.....	86
1887.....	80	1904.....	83
1888.....	95	1905.....	61
1889.....	95	1906.....	64
1890.....	90	1907.....	60
1891.....	121	1908.....	93
1892.....	155	1909.....	73
1893.....	154	1910.....	65
1894.....	134	1911.....	63
1895.....	112	1912.....	63
1896.....	80	1913.....	79
1897.....	122	1914.....	69
1898.....	102	1915.....	80
1899.....	84	1916 (5 mos.)	31
1900.....	107		
1901.....	107		

Total 2843

What are we going to do about this record? The civilization of America is at stake. The sincerity of Christianity is challenged. The National Association for the Advancemnt of Colored People proposes immediately to raise a fund of at least $10,000 to start a crusade against this modern barbarism. Already $2,000 is promised, conditional on our raising the whole amount.

Interested persons may write to Roy Nash, secretary, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



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EDITION 42,000; 52 pages and 8 page Supplement

THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT 70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Conducted by

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS
AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, Business Manager

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Mrs. Hare's lecture dealt with the history of Afro-American music, in the illustration of which she was assisted by Wm. H. Richardson, baritone. Her charming personality, her simple manner of speaking, combined with her artistic performance, both in solo work and as an accompanist, won the admiration of the audience.—*The Boston Transcript.*

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THE CRISIS

Vol. 12—No. 3 JULY, 1916 Whole No. 69

Along the Color Line

EDUCATION

FLORIDA Baptist Academy of Jacksonville has completed a fund of $25,000 for a new academic building.

¶ The Christiansburg Industrial Institute at Cambria, Va., has added $50,000 to its endowment fund, bringing that fund up to $68,000. White citizens of the town contributed $2,500.

¶ The West Virginia Collegiate Institute starts its new college department with a freshmen class of twenty. A new dining hall seating five hundred students has been completed. It is a three-story, fireproof, brick structure, and cost $42,000.

¶ Virginia N. & I. Institute of Petersburg has added 28½ acres of land to its holdings, built a new dormitory for boys and hired a trained nurse and athletic director. The course has been raised to a full high school course with two additional years with normal training.

¶ The Shelter for Colored Orphans has been moved from Philadelphia to Cheyney, Pa., where it will occupy three new buildings. It will form a practise school for the normal students.

¶ The Pennsylvania and Delaware Association of Teachers in Colored Schools has been formed at Cheyney, Pa.

¶ The dormitory of the State A. & M. College at Orangeburg, S. C., which was destroyed by fire in March, will be replaced by two dormitories, and an administration building.

¶ A new building for the Y. M. C. A. has been erected at a cost of $5,000 at the Florida A. & M. College, Tallahassee.

¶ The Fair Haven Hospital of Atlanta, Ga., has been made an integral part of Morris Brown University.

¶ Arkansas Baptist College will remove from its city site to new grounds three miles from Little Rock.

¶ A Rendall Memorial Scholarship Fund has been raised by the alumni of Lincoln University, Pa.

¶ A scholarship fund in memory of the late Helen C. Morgan, who taught for thirty-seven years at Fisk University, has been started by the alumni.

¶ The Georgia State and Industrial College celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

¶ Rust College, Miss., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary.

¶ Biddle University, N. C., will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary next year, and is raising an endowment fund of $250,000 for that occasion.

¶ At the Beloit, Wis., High School Jack Wells, a colored boy, won first prize at the State High School Oratorical Contest. He spoke on "Daniel Webster."

¶ At a luncheon given in New York City and presided over by Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, a committee was appointed to effect a national organization for federal aid to common school education. Among the members of this committee are: Mr. John E. Milholland, Dr. J. H. Finley, Mr. W. E. Walling, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Dr. S. E. Mezes, President E. J. James, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Chancellor E. E. Brown, Dr. Felix Adler, Dr. J. E. Spingarn and others.

¶ The General Education Board is making a study of methods of Negro education as developed at Hampton and Tuskegee.

¶ James Watkins, a colored school boy of Youngstown, O., won the one hundred-yard dash at the annual Field Day.

¶ R. M. Raglin of Meharry attained the highest average in the last Tennessee State Pharmaceutical examination held at Nashville.

¶ W. B. Carter, a graduate of medicine at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., has

CLASS OF 1916, MEHARRY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NASHVILLE, TENN.

During the last year Meharry Medical School enrolled 300 medical students, 142 dental students, 57 students in pharmacy and 20 students in nurse training. It has sent out altogether 2,065 graduates. This year's class consisted of 80 graduates in medicine, 29 in dentistry, 17 in pharmacy and four in nurse training. The ranking scholar was Dr. J. A. Owen.

been elected a member of the Appelgate Obstetrical Society. During his preparatory schooling he won thirty-five medals and several loving cups for athletics.

¶ Lewis S. Davidson won the second prize of seventy-five dollars at New York University in the Sandham Oratorical Contest.

¶ M. Allen, a colored boy of New Haven, Conn., has been selected as the best athlete in the senior class of the high school.

¶ W. Y. Bell of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., has been given a scholarship in Yale University.

¶ Colored boys at the Chattanooga Avenue School, Chattanooga, Tenn., have become so proficient in toy making that there is much demand for their work.

¶ By the will of Martha H. Andrews, Tuskegee and Hampton received bequests of $50,000 each.

¶ An interesting story telling contest has been held at the Colored Library, Louisville, Ky., by Prof. J. S. Cotter.

¶ Summer schools will be held this year at Tuskegee, Ala., Tallahassee, Fla., Wilberforce, O., Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., Fort Valley School, Ga., and Bordentown, N. J.

¶ The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln has presented to Fisk University the Bible which was given to his father, Abraham Lincoln, by the colored people of Baltimore in 1864. "No public testimonial of regards ever gave Mr. Lincoln more sincere pleasure during his entire public life than that presented by the colored people of Baltimore."

¶ Over 6,000 spectators saw the fifth annual meeting of school children's athletic meet in Savannah, Ga. West Broad Street School won with twenty-eight points.

¶ A New colored school in Baltimore, Md., has been named after Benjamin Banneker.

¶ Through the generosity of two white women of New York the National Training School, Durham, N. C., has paid off its bonded indebtedness and its current expenses for the year.

¶ Governor Brumbaugh delivered the commencement address at the colored Downingtown School, Pa.

¶ Eighteen nurses were graduated from the Lincoln Hospital, New York City.

¶ Charles S. Morris won first prize in an oratorical contest at the Mount Vernon High School, New York.

¶ Morris Moss of Brooklyn won a gold medal in the Freshman Endurance Athletic Contest at Columbia University over one hundred and twenty-nine competitors. John Johnson, another colored boy, won third prize.

¶ Major Robert R. Moton has been installed as principal of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

¶ The William Penn High School for Girls, Philadelphia, Pa., has a pupils' court for purposes of self-government. Among the new officers elected to the court by the senior class was Virginia Alexander, a colored girl, who was made an assistant judge.

¶ Dr. Lewis B. Moore of Howard University preached the baccalaureate sermon at Storer College, where his son graduated and his daughter delivered the junior oration.

¶ The Howard High School of Wilmington, Del., had a Shakespearian Festival with tableaux from eight of Shakespeare's plays.

¶ W. Bruce Evans, who has been suing the Board of Education of Washington, D. C., for reinstatement as principal of the Armstrong Manual Training High School, and payment of back salary, has lost his case in court.

¶ Owen Smaulding, a freshman in the high school of Albuquerque, N. M., made a good showing in the track meet of the high schools of the state April 29. He participated in eight features, winning five first prizes, two seconds, and one third; thus enabling Albuquerque High School to get first place. A large banquet was given at the University of New Mexico, and both the university and high school students gave Mr. Smaulding a great ovation.

¶ Lucius C. Harper won first prize over fifty-nine white contestants in a penmanship contest held by the Oberlin Business College at Elyria, O.

¶ William B. West of Culverton, Ga., won a first prize of $50 for the best oration in the Hallowell Contest, at Colby College, Me. There were twelve contestants.

¶ In the Canal Zone the colored schools in a recent contest in spelling outranked the white schools in every grade.

¶ The pupils of the Eleventh Street School, Portsmouth, O., saved $280.80 in their school saving club during the last eight months of the present school year. This was an average of $2.60 for each pupil enrolled. This money is now on deposit in a local bank in the names of the individual pupils. Interest is compounded quarterly.

MUSIC AND ART

"H. T. BURLEIGH: composer by divine right and 'The American Coleridge-Taylor'" is the title of a full page article concerning a distinguished musician in the April 29 issue of *Musical America*. A sketch of Mr. Burleigh's career is given, his progress as a singer and composer, and the acknowledgement that having "won praise from musicians who withheld it until he showed that he had in him not the average attainment of a composer of singable songs, but the extraordinary gifts to which his present output in the department of the art-song testifies," he has now come into his own. The interviewer closes with the words that "H. T. Burleigh is contributing to American art-song examples of creative music that deserve world-wide attention and respect."

¶ S. Coleridge-Taylor's "A Tale of Old Japan" was one of the choral works performed on May 19 by the Nashua Oratorio Society at its fifteenth annual festival, held in the City Hall of Nashua, N. H. The conductor, Mr. Hood, is a warm admirer of the work. The composer's "Life and Death" was also sung by the soprano, Hazel Miliken, at one of the solo performances.

¶ At the great Shakespeare Tercentenary celebration at Drury Lane, London, Coleridge-Taylor's "Othello" suite was played in a notable list of music for the performances of the dramas.

¶ Kitty Cheatham, noted American singer, and the Edith Rubel trio gave a recital of folk music before the New York Cosmopolitan Club on May 17. On the program were folk songs of many countries. At the close of the program she sang Afro-American folk songs, of which *Musical America* says: "This artist is today admittedly the supreme exponent." That Miss Cheatham can now be heard on the phonograph is considered great cause for satisfaction for the main reason that it will afford permanent example of proper interpretation of pure Negro songs. A reviewer continues: "Miss Cheatham has striven indefatigably for years to impress upon the contemporary Negro the need of preserving this folk music in all its original purity."

¶ Mrs. Maud Cuney Hare, pianist-lecturer, and Mr. William H. Richardson, baritone, of Boston, Mass., have lately completed a successful tour in the North and middle states. Requests were made in many cities for return engagements. Among their notable appearances was that in Columbus, O., where they were heard at the Chamber of Commerce before an audience of eleven hundred persons that included the governor of the State of Ohio, Adjt. Gen'l Hough and wife, and many others of distinction. Governor Willis remained to offer personal felicitations to the artists.

¶ Selections by Gomez, Verdi and Friedmann were added to the program by the Ohio National Guard Band, Mr. S. P. White, director; Mr. Thos. Howard, manager.

¶ Among the many successful engagements filled by Mr. Roland W. Hayes, tenor, was that of soloist in Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha," which was given a splendid rendition by the Douglass Choral Society at Cincinnati, O., in May. The concert was given under the excellent direction of Mr. Evermont P. Robinson. Mr. J. H. Robinson was the accompanist. The society hopes to bring before the public the possibilities of the public school as a center to promote musical appreciation in the community.

¶ Miss Helen Hagan, pianist, prize pupil of the Yale Conservatory of Music, completed in May a very successful Western concert tour.

¶ The Girls' High School Dramatic Club of Boston, Mass., presented "Twelfth Night," a production in which Miss Elise W. Thurston, a colored student, as "Orsino," received considerable praise.

¶ On May 16 a concert was given in Steinert Hall, Boston, Mass., by Miss Gertrude O'Neil, soprano, who was assisted by two students of the New England Conservatory of Music, Mr. Clyde L. Glass, pianist, and Mr. Wesley Howard, violinist. Mr. J. Shelton Pollen was the accompanist.

¶ Mr. Henry Lee Grant of Washington, D. C., was heard in a piano recital at Charles Street A. M. E. Church, Boston, Mass., on May 11. Mr. Clarence Cameron White, violinist, assisted on the program and played an interesting group of pieces by modern composers.

¶ "Nebber Min', Mah Honey" is one of three new songs by Franklin Riker, an American composer. Mr. Riker is said to have decided gifts in the writing of Negro songs, as evidenced in his "Mister Honey Boy," published last winter.

¶ Mrs. May Howard Jackson has on exhibition at the Veerhoff gallery, Washing-

ton, D. C., three recent works in sculpture —one a portrait bust of Prof. Kelly Miller, a small head of a child, and the third, "Mulatto Mother and Her Child." The Washington *Star* says: "The last is a very remarkable and dramatic work, touching upon the mysteries of heredity in a way which is exceedingly striking," and adds: "Her work has always shown promise, but these pieces now on exhibition indicate exceptional gift, for they are not merely well modeled, but individual and significant."

¶ The second annual recital of the Detroit Musical Study Club was held at Ebenezer Church, May 9.

¶ Frederick Cowans cantata, "The Rose Maiden," was given at Hampton Institute at its May Festival. A chorus of nearly one thousand voices, under the direction of R. Nathaniel Dett, was a prominent feature, and the following artists appeared: Mrs. F. C. Talbert, soprano, Mrs. Daisy Tapley, contralto, Mr. George R. Garner, Jr., tenor, Mr. Paige I. Lancaster, baritone, and Miss Helen Elise Smith, pianist.

¶ The Washington, D. C., Conservatory of Music and School of Expression presented a series of spring musicales May 26 and 27, and June 2.

¶ "Winning His First Suit," a moving picture drama showing phases of Negro progress, is being acted for the Frederick Douglas Film Company, a corporation of Negroes in New Jersey.

¶ During the commencement season of Atlanta University the senior class presented Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew."

¶ A chorus of five hundred voices will take part in the Southern Negro Folk Song Festival to be held July 26, 27 and 28 at Dallas, Tex.

¶ Holbrook Blinn, who is starring in the photo-play, "The Empress," has engaged James Reese Europe's Castles in the Air Band to play for him.

¶ At Delmonico's, New York, on May 3, a concert of Negro music was held for the benefit of the Home for Colored Working Girls and Settlement Work and St. John's Club for Boys, in Harlem, under the Diocesan Auxiliary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Harry T. Burleigh, J. Rosamond Johnson and James Reese Europe, with his orchestra, took part.

¶ Pupils of the Reynolds school in Philadelphia, Pa., presented a tableau, "History Presenting a Wreath of Fame to Crispus Attucks and Negro Soldiers of the Revolution" at the second performance of the Historical Review of American Citizenship.

¶ William Harris, Jr., has arranged to produce a play by Laurence Eyre, in which all the characters are Negroes. No attempt is made to burlesque the race, but only white actors and actresses will be used.

¶ The Dayton, O., *Daily News* says that Sam Stewart, the colored composer of that city, "has had more good music stolen from him than many popular composers have written in their entire career." Stewart has just written the music for "It Happened Thus," a musical comedy, which is now touring the Middle West.

¶ Miss Cora Caldwell of Dayton, O., is exhibiting two portraits at the exhibition in Memorial Hall.

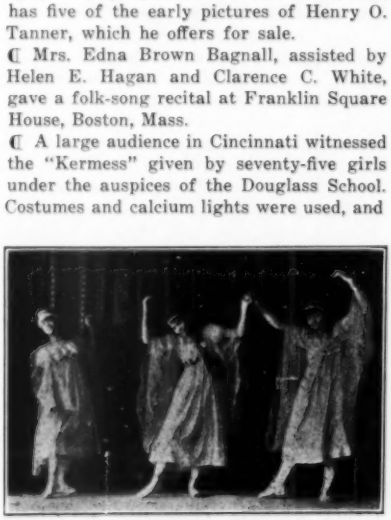
¶ The pupils of David I. Martin gave their ninth annual recital at Manhattan Casino, New York City.

¶ The Mozart Society of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., gave the "Dream of Gerontius" at its seventy-fourth concert. This concert was directed by Prof. T. W. Talley, and the soloists were: Miss Henrietta Loveless, soprano; Miss Eloise Uggams, contralto; Mr. Roland Hayes, tenor, and Mr. Henry W. Patton, bass.

¶ Mr. Joseph B. Mason of Baltimore, Md., has five of the early pictures of Henry O. Tanner, which he offers for sale.

¶ Mrs. Edna Brown Bagnall, assisted by Helen E. Hagan and Clarence C. White, gave a folk-song recital at Franklin Square House, Boston, Mass.

¶ A large audience in Cincinnati witnessed the "Kermess" given by seventy-five girls under the auspices of the Douglass School. Costumes and calcium lights were used, and



DANCERS IN THE "KERMESS"

there was a series of folk dances. In the same city an historical pageant of race history was given by the Harriett Beecher Stowe School, under the direction of Miss Jennie E. Porter.

GENERAL

CONTESTS involving the seating of colored delegates in the National Republican Convention were decided for Alabama, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. They involved the seating of sixty-two delegates.

¶ In the Louisiana contest both the white delegates and the delegation of colored delegates were seated, each with a half vote.

¶ The United Civic League of New York City has adopted resolutions and sent an open letter to the Republican party on lynching and segregation.

¶ Twelve colored men were appointed to West Point between 1870 and 1886. Nine of these were dropped and three graduated: Henry O. Flipper, in 1873; John H. Alexander, in 1883, and Charles Young, in 1884. Lieutenant Flipper was discharged from the service in 1882 by court martial; Alexander died in service in 1894, and Major Young is now serving in Mexico.

¶ President Wilson has dismissed during his service the following colored officials: An assistant attorney general, three collectors of internal revenue, a registrar of the treasury, a recorder of deeds, a revenue agent, an auditor in the Navy department, two assistant United States attornies, an assistant registrar of the treasury, a receiver of public money, a collector of the port, a minister to Haiti, and a revenue collector, besides a number of minor officials.

¶ The annual session of the Georgia State Medical Association took place at Valdosta.

¶ The Home Sanitarium at Jacksonville, Ill., is a colored hospital with two surgeons, four nurses, sixteen rooms and twenty beds. It has had 487 surgical operations and only seven deaths.

¶ The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs will meet in Baltimore, Md., next August for four days. Two prizes of $25 each have been offered to women for musical compositions based on Negro music. All compositions should be sent to Mrs. W. T. B. Williams, Hampton, Va., by July 1.

¶ The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses will meet in New York City in August.

¶ A large estate in Springfield, Mass., has been willed to the Springfield Home for Aged Men. This home was founded by a colored man, Primus Mason.

¶ The governor of New York has announced his intention to form a colored regiment in the State Guard with white officers.

¶ The Northwestern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs convened at Wichita, Kan. The Iowa State Federation convened at Buxton.

¶ Twenty-six colored people were killed in the burning of a moving picture theatre at Norfolk, Va.

¶ The Missouri Northwest Colored Orphanage Hospital has been dedicated at St. Joseph.

INDUSTRY

THE Pullman Company is offering to sell 5,000 shares of stock to its employees at $155 a share. The number of shares which may be purchased is graded according to salary received; $500 or less, one share; $500 to $1,000, two shares, etc.

¶ The colored people of Coatesville, Pa., are planning to erect a three-story auditorium and lodge room.

¶ William E. Benjamin of Cheyenne, Wyo., has been appointed manager of the Abstract Department of the Union Trust Company, a $100,000 corporation recently organized in that city. Mr. Benjamin is the only colored person connected with the company.

¶ Colored freight handlers at Chattanooga, Tenn., struck, and forced the stations to close.

¶ Twenty-seven imported colored workers struck at a Sandusky, O., foundry because they were not paid their promised railroad fare.

¶ Negro contractors have received a contract for a $20,000 colored church at Galveston, Tex.

¶ Evans Johnson, a colored planter at Fort Gibson, Miss., recently sold a farm to Judge Headley of Chicago for $25,000.

¶ William H. Litchferd has recently opened a hotel for colored people in Columbus, O. It is a three-story building of pressed brick with fifty guest rooms, a dining room, lobby, office, parlors and grill.

¶ A National Negro Life Insurance Company has been started in Alabama.

¶ A square on South Capitol street, Wash-

ington, D. C., has been selected by the directors of the Ellen Wilson Homes for erecting one hundred and forty small dwellings. The buildings will be rented to unskilled Negro laborers.

¶ A white lawyer, J. A. Branch, has been made receiver of the property of the colored Odd Fellows in Georgia.

¶ Fifty-four colored men have been imported to work for the Merrimac Chemical Company and the New England Manufacturing Company at Woburn, Mass. More are wanted.

¶ Mrs. Nellie Moss has been given a verdict of $2,203 from a construction company at Springfield, Ill., for an injury to her husband, which resulted in his death.

PERSONAL

WILLIAM MONROE TROTTER, editor of the Boston *Guardian*, has been seriously ill, and compelled to undergo an operation. He is convalescing satisfactorily.

¶ Willis M. Brent, former principal of the school at Boonville, O., and a high Mason, is dead.

¶ Jesse Wyatt rescued a white companion from drowning at Crystal City, Mo.

¶ The president of the Erie railroad has appointed the daughter of a colored steward on his road, George C. Burke, as stenographer in the Erie office at Jersey City.

¶ Howard Gill, a colored brakeman, rescued a white girl, Laura Green, from death on the railway at Lake Charles, La.

¶ Chaplain Prioleau has been detached from the Tenth Cavalry in Arizona and assigned to Schofield Barracks, Honolulu.

¶ At the recent city civil service examination for sanitary inspector held at Seattle, Wash., there were forty-four entrants, of whom twenty-one passed. Of the successful number, Dr. Charles F. Maxwell, the only Negro who entered the examination, ranked fourth.

¶ The fiftieth birthday of City Councilman H. S. Cummings of Baltimore, Md., was celebrated by a banquet.

¶ R. R. Church, Jr., is the first colored man since 1892 to have a place as delegate-at-large from Tennessee to the Republican National Convention.

¶ R. A. Baxter has been made a highway inspector in Philadelphia, Pa., at a salary of $1,200.

¶ The last surviving participant in John Brown's raid, George Pilson, is dead at the age of seventy-four, at Yonkers, N. Y.

¶ Guy Robbins, secretary of Legation at Monrovia, Liberia, has resigned and returned to Omaha, Neb.

¶ Patents for inventions have been granted to colored inventors as follows: To H. P. Gonsouland of Louisiana, for toilets on Pullman trains, which obviate the necessity of closing them at stations; to Arthur Taylor of Illinois, for a trench excavator; to Mrs. M. Turner, of Oakland, Cal., for a citrus fruit press, which she exhibited at the Panama Exposition.

¶ Aaron Morris, a colored lad, finished fifth out of fifteen hundred runners in the *Evening Mail* marathon in New York City.

¶ A public dinner was given to Bert Williams, the famous comedian, by the Brooklyn, N. Y., Citizens' Club.

¶ John C. Johnson, a prominent colored business man of New York City, is dead.

¶ Mrs. M. C. Booze has been reappointed post mistress at Mound Bayou City, Miss.

¶ Binga Dismond has been increasing his reputation as a runner in recent meets in Pennsylvania.

¶ Fred D. Pollard helped Brown defeat Columbia at a recent meet through his winning of the high and low hurdle races.

THE CHURCH

THE Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Saratoga retired, at his request, Isaiah Scott, the only colored missionary bishop, and elected in his place Alexander B. Camphor. It voted also that, conforming to the suggestion of the joint commission, the colored membership of the reorganized church be constituted into one or more quadrennial or jurisdictional conferences. This foreshadows the exclusion of colored delegates in the M. E. General Conference when the union of Northern and Southern Methodists is accomplished.

¶ The African M. E. General Conference was the one hundredth General Conference of the Church, and met in historic Bethel, Philadelphia, Pa. It elected two bishops, the Rev. W. W. Beckett of Charleston, S. C., and the Rev. I. N. Ross of Baltimore, Md., on the third ballot. All the important general officers were re-elected, the editor of the *Review* alone having serious opposition. The Conference voted that Bishop Josuah H. Jones be reprimanded for misappropria-

tion of funds. The bishops were assigned to districts as follows: First, Tyree; second, Johnson; third, Schaffer; fourth, Coppin; fifth, Parks; sixth, Flipper; seventh, Chappelle; eighth, Hurd; ninth, Lee; tenth, Smith; eleventh, Hurst; twelfth, Conner; fifteenth, Jones. The new bishops, Ross and Beckett, were sent to West and South Africa.

¶ The A. M. E. Zion Conference met in Louisville, Ky., and elected as bishops R. B. Bruce and G. C. Clement of Charlotte, N. C., L. W. Kyles of Winston-Salem, N. C., and W. L. Lee of Brooklyn, N. Y. Bishops Hood and Harris were retired. J. F. Lee was made editor of Sunday school literature, J. H. Anderson, editor of the *Star of Zion*, C. C. Alleyne, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, W. H. Goler, financial secretary, and the Rev. Mr. Martin, secretary of education.

¶ A testimonial reception was given to the Rev. Dr. Harvey Johnson of Baltimore, for forty-four years of public spirited work.

¶ The New Union Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pa., has been dedicated. It is said to have cost over $100,000.

¶ The Rev. Albert Williams of Omaha, Neb., the only colored Episcopal priest in the diocese, has been elected secretary of the diocese.

¶ The general board of the Colored M. E. Church has been in session at Jackson, Tenn. The publishing house reported that $67,361 had been raised; $12,000 was given to struggling churches in debt, and $5,000 to the Chicago church, where the general conference will be held in 1918.

GHETTO

DAMAGE suits for excluding colored people from theatres have been won by Mack Grant in Nyack, N. Y., and Madeline Davis in Philadelphia, Pa.

¶ N. Marrable has won a suit against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company for $2,646, the difference in wages due him as porter and brakeman.

¶ Miss Jane R. Bosfield, who was discharged from the Medfield, Mass., State Hospital because she insisted upon eating with the staff, has resumed her work on receipt of the following letter from the superintendent: "I write to offer to reinstate you to your former position as clerk and stenographer, at the Medfield Hospital. Your work will be the same as before, and you will have a room as good as the other clerks and stenographers. You will eat in the dining room with them. Your pay will be the same as before, and you will be given the same privileges as the others."

¶ A separate building for colored patrons to cost $100,000 is planned by the Memorial Hospital of Richmond, Va.

¶ The Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs refused to accept membership in the National Federation because the Detroit Study Club, an organization of thirty-two colored women, is not allowed membership by the constitution of the National Federation.

¶ Cleveland Gilbreath, colored, served eight years for murder at Montgomery, Ala., and is now proven innocent and "pardoned."

¶ There has been no little unrest among the colored people of Richmond, Va., who are suffering from the congested area in which they are forced to live by segregation and economic pressure. Factories are crowding the residential sections in some parts of the city, and very little attention is given to the cleaning of streets in the colored section. On one of the residental streets a dump pile has been started where all kinds of filth and refuse is thrown, thus endangering the lives and health of hundreds of people in the neighborhood.

¶ *Collier's Weekly* writes the CRISIS denying that it discriminates against colored patrons.

¶ The sheriff of Elbert county, Ga., was shot and killed by the son of a judge in the Superior court because of mistreatment to a Negro prisoner.

¶ White Boy Scouts in Natchez, Miss., are protesting against a charter being given to a local colored company.

¶ The following lynchings have taken place since our last record:

May 5, Hempstead, Tex., Tom Dickson, hanged by mob. He was accused of attacking a fourteen-year-old girl.

May 15, Waco, Tex., Jesse Washington, burned by mob. Accused of rape and murder.

May 27, Prescott, Ark., Felix Gilmore, hanged by mob. He was accused of attempting to attack a seventeen-year-old girl.

Our Graduates

AS nearly as we can calculate from imperfect records there were 338 colored persons who received the Bachelor's degree in Arts and Science this spring, as compared with 281 in 1915, and 250 in 1914. This takes no account of graduates from certain Southern institutions which are far below grade, and it is certain that omissions would bring the real number of graduates up to at least 360. The record in detail follows:

THE LEADING UNIVERSITIES

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass., sent forth two Bachelors in Arts: J. S. Forrester, Jr., of Newport, R. I., and Lloyd Wheeler; B. P. Hurst, the son of Bishop Hurst, graduated from the Medical school.

From *Yale University*, New Haven, Conn., came two Bachelors: C. A. Tribbett, of New Haven, Conn., from the Sheffield Scientific School, and A. C. MacNeal, of New Orleans, La., from the College. W. M. Ashby graduated from the school of Religion.

Columbia University, New York, gave an A. M. to one colored student: F. B. Washington, of New York City, and an M. D., to J. L. Wilson.

The *University of Chicago*, Illinois, gave Ernest Everett Just, of Washington, D. C., (Spingarn Medalist of 1915), the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the department of Zoology and Physiology. "He has a high record, and is a member of the honorary scientific society of Sigma Xi." From the course in Arts was graduated William H. Haynes, of Nashville, Tenn., a graduate of Morehouse College. He has distinguished himself in debating, being on the winning team against the University of Michigan and also winning first place in the Julius Rosenwald Oratorical Contest with a cash prize of $100. Miss Beatrice E. Lee won her Bachelors degree in March with honor, and Miss Annabel Carey received her Ph. B., and Miss Eva Overton her A. B.

The *University of Illinois*, Urbana, bestowed her doctorate of Philosophy upon St. Elmo Brady, a Fisk graduate, for work in organic chemistry. The University also sends out four Bachelors in Arts: D. J. Amos, C. J. McCordell, B. F. Kenner, and Miss E. H. Stevens.

The *University of Wisconsin* graduates two Bachelors: E. C. Warrick and H. S. Murphy.

At *Ohio State University*, Columbus, the graduating class of over nine hundred had ten colored graduates, of whom four were from the Arts courses: Daniel LeRoy Ferguson, of Institute, W. Va., not only made a record as an athlete, but was elected class orator over one of the most active and prominent seniors on the campus. He holds the four mile cross country intercollegiate record. The other Bachelors in Arts were: Albert S. Beckham, John B. McClellan (a nephew of Lieutenant Greene of the United States Army), and George A. Mundy. L. P. Henderson graduated in Law, C. H. Minor and F. W. Wand in Veterinary Medicine, and J. R. Finley, C. A. Lindsay and C. R. Lewis in Medicine. Mr. Lewis "has high scholastic standing in the medical course." Mr. Henderson finished both the law and arts course in six years. Mr. Beckham has special mention for creditable work in psychology, history and English.

E. L. Loring and E. W. Diggs graduated in Arts from *Indiana University*, Bloomington.

From *Dartmouth College*, Hanover, N. H., E. S. Cunningham and L. Y. Granger received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Granger was a member of the Dartmouth track team for four years.

The *University of Kansas*, Lawrence, sent out four graduates in Arts: the Misses Hazel Hurst, Byrdie Jackson and Louise Craig from the College, and E. S. Perry from the Fine Arts department. Other graduates were G. J. Booker, in Law, and A. Williams in Pharmacy.

The *University of Michigan*, Ann Arbor, had three graduates from the Arts department: L. S. Evans, A. A. Taylor and Miss Patricia Ferguson. From the Dental college graduated D. J. Grimes and S. D. Sparks, and from the Medical school, L. B. Lapsley.

Oberlin College, Oberlin, O., maintains her prominence as a teacher of colored youth. There were seven colored graduates

GRADUATES OF LEADING INSTITUTIONS

MISS B. MORYCK *Wellesley*	MISS P. COWAN *Oberlin*	MISS L. JOHNSON *Oberlin*	MISS B. LEE *Chicago*
MISS V. WARREN *Oberlin*	MISS E. OVERTON *Chicago*	MISS E. PINKNEY *Oberlin*	MISS P. FERGUSON *Michigan*
J. McCLELLAN *Ohio State*	L. WHEELER *Harvard*	A. MacNEAL *Yale*	B. ALLEN *Oberlin*
C. TRIBBETT *Yale*	E. DIGGS *Indiana*	W. HAYNES *Chicago*	F. SUMNER *Clark*

D. FERGUSON
Ohio State

J. TRIGG
Syracuse

E. PERRY
Kansas

W. MOLLISON
Oberlin

from the college of Arts: Miss Hortense Mitchell, who was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa; B. W. P. Allen, who represented the college in the Oratorical League, 1915; D. W. Anthony, Jr., W. A. Mollison, and the Misses Lucy W. Johnson, Patsy G. Cowan and Aurelia H. Williams. From the conservatory of Music three were graduated: the Misses C. L. Nickerson, V. W. Warren and E. E. Pinkney.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass., sent forth one Bachelor in Arts, F. C. Sumner, and two Masters in Arts, H. H. Long and B. L. Waits.

Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., graduated Miss Marion Wilson, "a very pleasant young woman," who "has been very much liked by the students."

Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., graduated Miss Brenda E. R. Moryck.

LEADING COLORED COLLEGES

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C., granted 184 degrees; 7 in Theology, 12 in Medicine, 42 in Dentistry, 17 in Pharmacy and 28 in Law. From the Arts courses there were 78 graduates: 49 from the regular College, and 29 from the Teachers college.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., graduated 25 from College. Miss Laura Ella Drake was the ranking scholar.

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., graduated 7 from College, 14 from the Normal school and 30 from the High School. Miss Mae Belle Maxwell led the College class.

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, graduated 16 in Theology and 24 from College. Charles Reed Saulter led the College class.

Virginia Union University, Richmond, had 5 High School graduates and 9 College graduates. Charles Spurgeon Johnson led the College.

Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., had 10 High School graduates and 10 College graduates. Miss Norma E. Duncan led the College class.

Talladega has 800 acres of land, and an endowment of over $200,000.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O., had 64 graduates from the High School and Normal courses and 10 College graduates. Miss Ruby A. Martin was the ranking scholar.

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., had 9 College graduates, ranked by Edward Birkstiner.

Morehouse will erect a new dormitory this summer, toward which the college students raised $1,000 in two months.

Knoxville College, Nashville, Tenn., graduated 39 in the Normal course and 6 from College. George Crenshaw Bell was the ranking scholar of the College class.

Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., graduated 5 in the College preparatory department, 5 in the Ministers department and 9 Bachelors in Arts. G. C. Williams led the College class.

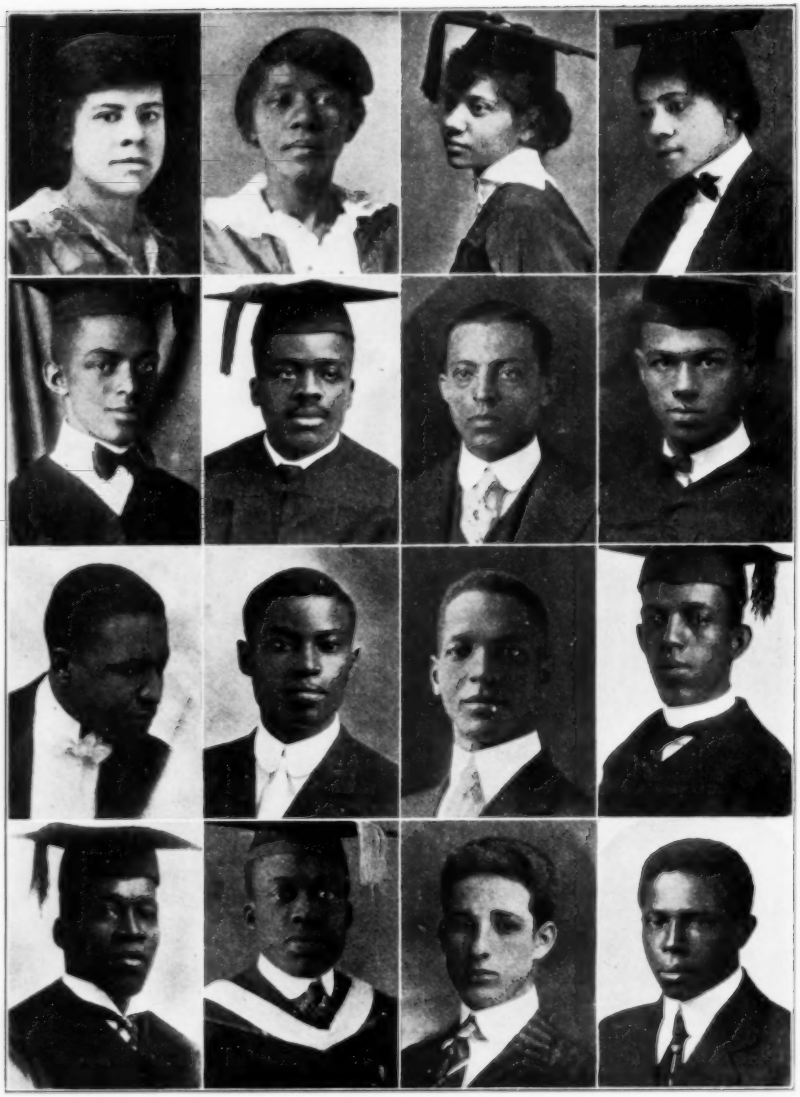
Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., graduated 9 from the High School, 4 from the school of Theology and 22 from the Arts course.

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., graduated 16 from the High School and 11 from the College course. The ranking scholar was Asa E. Lee.

Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, graduated 30 from the High School and 7 from the College course. N. F. Jackson led the College class.

OTHER NORTHERN COLLEGES

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Lafayette, Ind., had one graduate in Pharmacy, M. Kaufman.



RANKING SCHOLARS, COLORED INSTITUTIONS

MISS M. MAXWELL *Atlanta*	MISS I. ROBINSON *Orangeburg State*	MISS R. MARTIN *Wilberforce*	MISS C. GARDNER *Florida A. & M.*
G. BELL *Knoxville*	N. JACKSON *Arkansas Baptist*	G. McDONALD *Greensboro*	L. CROCKER *Straight*
C. JOHNSON *Virginia Union*	P. MASON *Langston*	G. HENDERSON *Roger Williams*	B. COFER *Morris Brown*
A. LEE *Philander Smith*	C. SAULTER *Lincoln*	G. WILLIAMS *Benedict*	E. BIRKSTINER *Morehouse*

MISS A. CAREY
Chicago

J. FORRESTER, JR.
Harvard

L. EVANS
Michigan

L. GRANGER
Dartmouth

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., graduated Joseph E. Trigg, a Washington, D. C., M Street High School man, who has been a member of the 'varsity football team and the 'varsity crew; also Mr. Bowzer, who has been prominent in athletics, and L. H. Caldwell, who graduated from the College of Fine Arts, and displayed considerable talent in music. James Vernon Herrick graduated from Fine Arts in Painting.

The *University of Pittsburgh*, Pennsylvania, sent out two graduates in the Arts course: J. P. Dancy and F. A. Turner; W. M. Banks and J. C. Webster graduated from the school of Engineering, and J. A. Jackson from the school of Pharmacy.

From the *University of Washington*, Seattle, was graduated Miss Alice W. Smith.

From *Colgate University*, Hamilton, N. Y., B. T. Harvey, Jr., graduated. He was a member of the 'varsity track team.

At the *University of Cincinnati*, Ohio, Miss Ethel La May and D. Turner received degrees.

Ohio University, Athens, O., sent out four with the Bachelors degree: the Misses E. C. Lee and M. J. Hunley and Messrs. L. Barnett and F. C. Seelig. The two young women have made "records above the average in scholarship." Mr. Barnett was on the University track team.

Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Ia., graduated R. A. Hamilton, of Louisiana.

Denison University, Granville, O., graduated L. T. Hickman, who was a good football player.

Boston University, Mass., sent out three graduates in Medicine: E. N. McLaughlin, H. C. Turner and Miss Bessie B. Tharps; and one graduate in Theology, J. L. M. Farmer.

Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, sent out Miss Florence Baker and Joseph J. Abernathy, "who is considered one of the brightest men in his class."

Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Ia., graduated Miss Murda Beason in March, and will graduate Miss Vivian Smith in August. "Both these young ladies have done good, strong work."

Tufts College, Massachusetts, sent out C. K. Brown from the Dental School and D. M. Scott from the Medical school.

From *Temple University*, Philadelphia, came three from the college of Liberal Arts: Miss E. M. Moore, J. A. Thompson and C. W. Nelson. Mr. Nelson held the C. C. Harrison Foundation Scholarship, and attained a general average of 95 per cent during the last year. Other graduates of this University were: S. A. DeCosta and H. F. H. Dickinson in Dentistry; W. B. Carter and C. A. Lanon in Medicine; W. L. Brandon in Pharmacy, and 6 graduates in other departments.

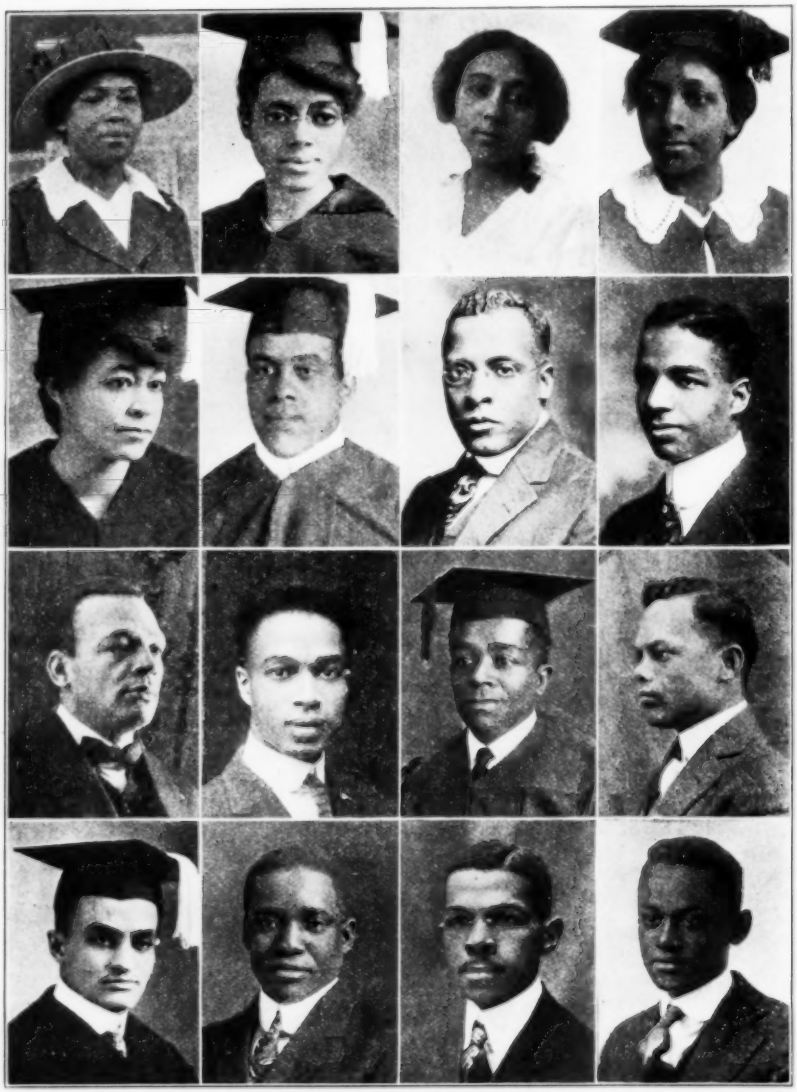
Percy E. Greene graduated from the *College of the City of New York* with the degree of A.B.

The *Detroit College of Medicine* graduated W. H. M. Johnson, and M. A. Cary graduated as pharmacist from the *Detroit Technical Institute*.

F. J. Handy received the degree of Master of Arts from *New York University*. This institution also graduated one Bachelor in Arts, Lewis Samuel Davidson. "He is a young man who is ambitious and deserving."

R. E. Lee received the degree of A. B. at Ohio *Wesleyan University*, Delaware, O.

E. C. Yates received the degree of A. B. at *Michigan Agricultural College*, East Lansing, in December last. During his second



GRADUATES OF NORTHERN INSTITUTIONS

MISS E. MOORE *Temple*	MISS E. LEE *Ohio*	MISS E. LA MAY *Cincinnati*	MISS M. BEASON *Iowa State Teachers*
MISS M. HUNLEY *Ohio*	L. HICKMAN *Denison*	C. NELSON *Temple*	J. WEBSTER *Pittsburg*
B. HARVEY, JR. *Colgate*	R. LEE *Ohio Wesleyan*	P. GREENE *City of New York*	J. ABERNATHY *Kansas State Agricultural*
L. BARNETT *Ohio*	R. HAMILTON *Iowa State*	W. BANKS *Pittsburg*	D. TURNER *Cincinnati*

W. ASHBY
Yale

MISS M. WILSON
Radcliffe

MISS A. SMITH
Washington

J. THOMPSON
Temple

year Mr. Yates was Second Lieutenant in the College band.

OTHER COLORED COLLEGES

BISHOP COLLEGE, Marshall, Tex., 9 Bachelors in Arts.

Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga., 31 High School graduates and 4 College graduates.

Paine College, Augusta, Ga., 1 Normal and 3 College graduates.

Straight College, New Orleans, La., 50 High and Normal School graduates, 4 Bachelors in Arts and 1 Master in Arts.

Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, 18 College graduates and 16 High School graduates.

New Orleans University, Louisiana, 38 High School graduates and 1 College graduate.

Morgan College, Baltimore, Md., 11 Bachelors in Arts and 37 Normal graduates.

Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss., 1 Bachelor in Arts and 7 High School graduates.

Roger Williams University, Nashville, Tenn., 5 Normal graduates and 1 college graduate.

Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., 3 College graduates and 38 from High and Normal courses.

A. and T. College of Greensboro, N. C., 9 Bachelors of Science.

Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., 23 High School graduates and 3 College graduates.

Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, 25 High School and 11 College graduates.

The *Colored A. and M. College*, Langston, Okla., 4 College graduates and 8 from the High School.

Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., 2 College graduates and 10 High School graduates.

Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond, Va., 1 College graduate and 7 High School graduates.

There were 29 High School graduates from *Shaw University*, Raleigh, N. C.

The *State A. and M. College*, Orangeburg, S. C., 6 College graduates and 62 Normal graduates.

Gammon Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., graduated 14 in Theology.

Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg, Va., graduated 5 in Theology.

HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOLS

ONLY a few of the High and Normal schools can be mentioned in addition to the High School departments already noted:

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., 90 academic graduates and 69 graduates from the industrial departments.

Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va., 42 High School graduates.

Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., 17 High School and Normal graduates.

Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., 44 Normal graduates.

Cheyney Training School, Cheyney, Pa., 18 graduates.

The *Chandler Normal School*, Lexington, Ky., 7 High School graduates.

Howe Institute, Memphis, Tenn., 12 High School graduates.

Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, 111 High School graduates.

The *State A. and I. Normal School*, Nashville, Tenn., 35 Normal graduates.

The *Washington, D. C., Normal School*, 65 graduates.

Prairie View State Normal School, Prairie View, Tex., 110 High School graduates.

West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va., 46 High School graduates.

RANKING SCHOLARS AND DISTINGUISHED GRADUATES

MISS H. FREEMAN *Christiansburg*	**MISS I. MIDDLETON** *Avery*	**MISS R. POLK** *Tougaloo*	**MISS M. ROBESON** *Cheyney*
MISS C. KYLES *Hartshorn*	**MISS V. QUEEN** *Lincoln Institute*	**MISS ROBINSON** *Harrisburg, Pa.*	**MISS F. SMITH** *Prairie View*
MISS J. WRIGHT *Virginia N. & I.*	**H. COCHREL** *Howe*	**R. MOODY** *New Brunswick, N. J.*	**L. ROGERS** *Gary, Ill.*
C. GIBSON *Tuskegee*	**R. MILLER** *Florida Baptist*	**L. HICKMAN** *Hartford, Conn.*	**A. DOBBINS** *Normal, Nashville*

MISS C. NICKERSON *Oberlin* — MISS B. JACKSON *Kansas* — MISS A. WILLIAMS *Oberlin* — A. BECKHAM *Ohio State*

Ballard Normal School, Macon, Ga., 19 High School graduates.

Christiansburg Industrial Institute, Cambria, Va., 4 High School graduates.

Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss., 27 graduates from its highest course.

Florida Baptist Academy, Jacksonville, 16 High School graduates.

Avery Normal Institute, Charleston, S. C., 27 High School graduates.

Scotia Seminary, Concord, N. C., 22 High School graduates.

The *Brick School*, Bricks, N. C., 11 High School graduates.

St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C., 13 High School graduates.

Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky., 15 High School graduates.

LEADING COLORED HIGH SCHOOLS

THERE were graduated the following students from full four-year courses:

M Street High School, Washington, D. C., 116.

Armstrong Manual Training School, Washington, D. C., 82.

Colored High School, Baltimore, Md., 58.

Colored High School, St. Louis, Mo., 51. (Jan., 15; June, 36).

Colored High School, Louisville, Ky., 43.

Colored High School, Kansas City, Mo., 40.

Colored High School, Kansas City, Kan., 27.

Colored High School, Wilmington, Del., 7.

IN WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS

ALWAYS in public High Schools of the North there are many colored students who win distinction. Out of many cases we note a few: Robert Moody graduated from the New Brunswick, N. J., High School with an average of 96 per cent. At Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., E. L. Robeson, a Freshman, won the first prize in oratory. Leslie M. Rogers is the first colored graduate of the Gary, Ill., High School. Louis Hickman, of Hartford, Conn., was elected Mayor of the Northeastern School City District. He is also Captain of the Basketball and Football teams, and also of the Hockey team. Miss Robinson, a fourteen year old girl of Harrisburg, Pa., was musician for the folk dances given by the school. Miss Rachael J. Redmun was graduated as number six in a class of thirty-two at Wellsville, O.

There are recorded above 2 Doctors of Philosophy and 35 Bachelors in Arts from leading Northern institutions; and 27 from other Northern colleges. Besides these there were 215 Bachelors in Arts from leading colored colleges and 61 from other colored institutions.

GREATNESS

BY LUCIAN B. WATKINS

WE call him great for whom men strong and sure,
Charged with the leaping lightning of his will,
Crush mountains, shatter worlds and mold them o'er,
But he who rules himself is greater still.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

MISS ALICE WERNER, an English expert in ethnology, has just published through the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, a pamphlet on "The Bantu Coast Tribes of the East Africa Protectorate."

The pamphlet contains a great deal of careful and detailed information together with a number of plates. We quote one legend: "Long ago there was a man Sangowere; he was not born, he was a man without father or mother; we call him 'the man who appeared.' Well, when he appeared and came into the world, he produced the Buu tribe. And the Buu tribe increased. And while they were cultivators, they also had many cattle, and they made friendship with the Galla. When the Galla saw that they had cattle, they strove and strove and strove, and the Wapakomo were conquered, and the Galla took away from them all their cattle, and they became subject to the Galla. And when the cattle fell sick, the Wapakomo were called in to cure them, and God (Muungu) helped them, till the great sickness of the cattle was cured; but at first they did not cease killing them. Well, during the first fighting they (the Pokomo) left the country, but the Galla did not want them to leave and go to another country, but they just went. Those who stayed behind hid themselves in pits—some lived there for years, others died there in the earth."

Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, has been preaching a series of sermons, of which number five, on the "American Negro," has been issued in pamphlet form.

The pamphlet concludes: "Inequality before the law between the white and colored American must cease. Lynch law must be rooted out. To the disfranchisement of the Negro-citizen an effective stop must be put. Having dragged the Negro from his country to ours, and made a slave of him, having set him free, after two and a half centuries of bondage, he is entitled, by all that is right and holy, to his full freedom, and to all the educational and economic advantages that may make his freedom a blessing to the white man as well as to himself."

Mr. Alain LeRoy Locke has issued a syllabus of an extension course of lectures on "Race Contacts and Inter-Racial Relations." It consists of five theses with bibliographies.

The chief justice of Liberia has issued a small pamphlet of nineteen pages on his country, containing the substance of an oration delivered last year.

We have received the *Richard Allen Monthly*, a Sunday school journal issued by the A. M. E. Union, Nashville, Tenn.

W. V. Jenkins has published a book of short stories for the benefit of the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. B. G. Brawley has published in the *Dial* the leading article on the "Negro in American Fiction." The article ends with this: "Some day we shall work out the problems of our great country. Some day we shall not have a state government set at defiance, and the massacre of Ludlow. Some day our little children will not slave in mines and mills, but will have some chance at the glory of God's creation; and some day the Negro will cease to be a problem and become a human being. Then, in truth, we shall have the Promised Land. But until that day comes let those who mould our ideals and set the standards of our art in fiction at least be honest with themselves and independent. Ignorance we may for a time forgive; but a man has only himself to blame if he insists on not seeing the sunrise in the new day."

POLITICS

DEMOCRACY in Oklahoma is illustrated by the following correspondence:

BOLEY, OKLA. 5/4/16.

To the Governor,
HON. R. L. WILLIAMS,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Sir:

We, the United Colored Citizens of Boley, Okfuskee county, precinct No. 7, in mass meeting assembled on the above date mentioned, unite in petitioning your Honor as

follows: First, we have abundant and unimpeachable proof that we have made every honest effort and endeavor to get registered under the new law, but have been unsuccessful after four days' trial, following the appointment of the precinct registrar. We succeeded in finding him, and asked to be registered. He resigned rather than register Negroes. We also have reliable evidence that during the first three days of his appointment he went in person to the white citizens in our precinct and registered them, then resigned before we Negroes could be registered. No registrar has been appointed in his stead to our knowledge, and we are unable to find out.

If one has been appointed, even from the proper source we, therefore, have no one to register us, and there remains but a few more days under the new law to be registered. This is National Election Year and we desire to vote for U. S. congressmen if for no other candidate, although we would be proud to exercise our full Elective Franchise guaranteed to us by the State and National Constitution. We, therefore, make this earnest appeal to you as chief executive of the state (as local recourses have been exhausted) that you enforce the laws of this state, and see that the county registrar appoints the precinct registrar at once, and report to you his appointee, and you report to us through W. E. Rainwater by wire at our expense.

We remain very respectfully yours,
COLORED CITIZENS OF BOLEY, OKLA.,
Okfuskee county, precinct.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., EXECUTIVE DEPT.
May 5, 1916.

MR. J. S. MANNING,
Boley, Okla.

Dear Sir:

I have received your wire under date of May 4.

I immediately attempted to get in communication with the secretary of the Senate, who appoints the county registrars, and ascertained that he had not returned from Texas county. About two weeks ago I was advised that he had gone to Texas county under the advice of his physician, he being at the time very unwell, and that he had not returned.

I will still further try to get in touch with him and if I am able to do so, I will advise him of the situation in your precinct, so he can take up the matter with the county registrar as to filling the vacancy in your precinct. You are probably aware of the fact that the governor of the state has nothing to do with the appointing of the county registrars.

Yours very truly,
A. N. LECRAFT,
Secretary to the Governor.

The *Black Dispatch*, a colored paper of Oklahoma, says:

"Saturday, April 20, the editor of this paper decided to vote in the bond election. So with much speed he put in his appearance at the voting place in precinct 13 of the Second ward. With studied intention he presented his registration certificate to the election judge, H. Sonneschin, without verbal disclosure of his name. Sonneschin gazed thereon for a full minute, his brow wrinkled; finally he said sternly: 'What is your name?' Dunjee answered: 'There it is written on that piece of paper.' About this time the other judge reached over and possessed himself of the 'Belshazzer Document' and instantly snorted, 'I can't read this.' Dunjee answered: 'I can't either, but to save you any further trouble I would like to state that the man who worked on that tried to write 'Roscoe Dunjee.' Shades of high heaven! to think that the state of Oklahoma would pass a literacy test election law, and then place the administration of that law into the hands of men who themselves are not literate. Registration certificates are supposed to be used for purposes of identification, but when the thing does not identify what must one do? Those judges Saturday did not know to whom that registration certificate belonged, not if they decided by the writing. That style of handwriting, of McCormick's, grows cold quickly, and the low temperature it created Saturday was very pronounced. One thing is certain: Old man Consistency has got to put in his appearance in Oklahoma, and with a big stick loosen up the skulls of those who think that men who are ignorant and illiterate ought to have the right to sit in judgment upon those who have forgotten more than they can ever know."

The colored people are pressing forward to use the few political rights that are left them in the South. The Norfolk, Va., *Journal and Guide* is appealing for votes against the mayor:

"No mayor within a period of forty years has treated the colored citizens of Norfolk with the contempt that has been accorded them from the present mayor's office. . . .

"The city council passed a resolution appropriating $400.00 for the entertainment of the National Convention of the Colored Elks that met in Norfolk in August, 1914. *The mayor vetoed the appropriation* and the colored citizens never got the money.

"When the vicious photo-play, 'The Birth of a Nation,' was advertised to appear here white and colored citizens appealed to the mayor to forbid the play. He declined to act, and after its appearance here sent a letter to Richmond's mayor *approving* the play.

"When the Negro Organization Society, a body that has been addressed by the governor of the state and other influential white citizens, met in Norfolk, the mayor was invited to welcome the body, but declined to do so.

"Mayor Mayo declined an invitation to make a welcome address to the annual conference of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church which met in Norfolk in April. Nor did he designate any one to represent him.

"The mayor was asked to extend an official welcome to the Virginia Baptist State Convention which met in Norfolk last month, and refused to do so, or to designate any one to represent him.

"He was invited to welcome the Baptist General Association of Virginia which met in Norfolk in May of this year, but ignored the invitation.

"Upon all occasions and under all circumstances, therefore, the mayor of the whole city of Norfolk, who is supposed to be the mayor of all citizens, white and black, has been *unapproachable* where one body or group of citizens was concerned, and has given thousands of visitors to the city the impression that *the mayor of the city is entirely out of touch and out of sympathy with the $5,000 colored citizens under his jurisdiction.*

"Colored citizens should register their disapproval of the mayor's course by voting *against him* in the election on Tuesday, June 13."

The Bessemer, Ala., *Weekly* says that Thomas J. Judge, a candidate for Congress, has been attacking a rival candidate, Huddleston, because

"Mr. Huddleston made a speech before the Bar Association in Montgomery in 1912, in which he used the following language: 'The right of suffrage should be extended irrespective of race or sex, irrespective of everything save honesty and intelligence.'

"Mr. Judge dramatically responded to this, 'The white men of Alabama will never consent to Negro suffrage.'"

The *Weekly* points out that so far as the letter of the law is concerned colored men can still vote in Alabama, and it is interesting to learn that Mr. Huddleston has been elected to Congress since his speech, and still more recently has defeated Mr. Judge in the Democratic primaries.

The Louisville, Ky., *Courier Journal* says tersely:

"The *Courier Journal* has never overlooked an opportunity to advise the Negro voter to vote as a man and a citizen and not as the 'nigger' of any political party. The same advice is due any American, of whatever color or racial extraction, who is asked to become a cog in political machinery and surrender his personal views, his political independence, his manhood, to an organization which has aims and objects of its own, one of which is owning him."

The South and its "Copper-head" friends, like Borah, of Idaho, are straining every nerve to make woman suffrage a "Negro" problem. Harriett Stanton Blatch, who has been talking in Idaho, goes after the Senator this way:

"Senator Borah argues that as the Fifteenth amendment has not been enforced for the colored man, a federal amendment for women's suffrage would be but a fraud upon the Negro women. The answer is obvious: If Senator Borah thinks the amendments his party passed are not enforced and yet ought to be, why has he not fought steadily ever since he has been in the Senate for the accomplishment of his beliefs? Why does he seek to ease his conscience by penalizing women politically?"

A "Northern woman," yclept Mrs. Albert T. Leatherbee, writes to the Selma, Ala., *Journal:*

"It is beyond the comprehension of one who has traveled in this region to imagine how any Southern white women could have been inveigled into a movement so fraught

with danger to the best interests of that section and which is so menacing, not only to its social, political and economic future, but to its very existence.

"We of the North have become accustomed to the suffrage assertions, constantly reiterated from their platforms, that the white women of the country are in the same condition as the ante-bellum male Negroes of the South, and that we, too, need emancipation. We are used to the spectacle of suffrage workers pleading with Negro men to give white women the ballot, and we are perfectly familiar with the jibes thrown at the anti-suffrage women to the effect that, like the black slaves of the sixties, we do not realize our slavery, and have not mental capacity to desire political freedom. . . .

"Southern chivalry should be, and undoubtedly is based upon more solid foundations. In kindness to the misguided suffrage women themselves, as well as for the political and racial welfare of all, and the prosperity and progress of their sovereign states, Southern men should refuse to heed the foolish and fatal song of the suffrage sirens."

The suffragists of Columbus, O., in appealing for help from their colored sisters, elicited this sharp reply:

"We are of the opinion that in a general sense there is no good reason why all women should not have suffrage. If by assisting in the procurement of this great constitutional right we do not injure ourselves, and on the contrary, can add anything to our means of defense and betterment as a race, we are willing to do it. It is certain that the granting of suffrage would be of no practical advantage to colored women, if by the enfranchisement of white women we help to increase the number of our civil and political oppressors. We have opposition enough in our struggle as a race for our civil rights and cannot consent to increase the forces against us.

"We have the impression that some of the members of your organization favor race discrimination and segregation as against colored people with reference to their political and civil rights. In fact it has been stated that much of the race discrimination now apparent in places of public entertainment, amusement, hotels, soda fountains (even in our department stores), and discrimination against colored employees has its origin among the prominent white women of this city, including some of your association.

"We believe in the homely maxim, 'One good turn deserves another.' We are willing to cooperate with you in the effort to obtain the adoption of a suffrage amendment to the Constitution on certain considerations and conditions; we are willing to assist you if you are willing to assist us. If your association will actively and earnestly aid us in our movement to prevent race discrimination in this city against colored people, and will cooperate with us at all times, and ways, to prevent the abuses to which we are constantly subjected in public places of accommodation and enjoyment, in residence localities, office buildings, employment, etc., we will use our influence energetically among the men of our race to further the adoption of the suffrage amendment and will cooperate with you fully and sincerely in the promotion of your cause at all times and places where it is wise and profitable that we should do so.

"It is a generally known fact that the men of our race have been so deceived and mistreated in their efforts to secure justice, and their civil and political rights, that they do not generally favor women's suffrage because to them the ballot in the hands of white women appears only in the light of an increased number of civil and political oppressors. Therefore, we will have a task of some magnitude and difficulty to prevent their voting against it. But we think if the white women prove their fairness by assisting us as herein mentioned we can wield a great influence with the men of our race if we undertake to do so."

LABOR

FRANK D. RASH of Kentucky said at the National Association of Manufacturers in New York City:

"In advance of the Negro's industrial progress has gone very naturally his moral and educational development, and the eagerness with which many are seizing every advantage offered by their institutions plainly foreshadows a still more wonderful development in all those attributes which go to make up citizens of whom we will have no reason to feel ashamed.

"In the light of these conditions, is there not good reason to consider this Southern Negro as one of the South's greatest industrial assets, and does it not behoove Southern industry to deal with him so fairly, so honestly, so uprightly as to maintain unimpaired that loyalty and strong feeling of common interest found in this plain, straightforward workman?"

SCHOOLS

THE *Tattler*, a colored paper of Muskogee, Okla., talks plainly about the indefensible treatment of colored schools:

"There is no legal, fair or reasonable excuse for the closing of the Negro schools, while the white schools are continued throughout the term of nine months. It is simply one of the tricks of the pot-house crowd, who have been mistrusted with the school affairs of the people of the district, and have presumed in their power that people must stand for anything they do. It is the fault of our leading men of the race, that our people stand for such acts from the school board, which the people know are contrary to law and without precedent. It seems to be a modern case of Jacob and Esau, and the sale of the birth-right for the mess of pottage. . . . .

"We have had schools in Oklahoma, when we had no money at all and the will of the people as expressed at the annual meeting of the district was respected, and the term finished in accord with their wishes. The law provides that the school may be continued, and that a tax shall be made to cover the length of the term. The Muskogee School Board has robbed the Negro children of a part of the term of school. They have maliciously taken from them that which is guaranteed them under the law and by common consent of the whole people of the state, the county and the nation. If the same act had been committed upon people who are able to defend themselves, they would have been run out of the community as undesirable citizens and would forever be treated as dangerous criminals.

"Mrs. A. C. Perdue, one of the teachers of the city school, who had the backbone to have an opinion, and to express it, offered her services free, for the balance of the term, if the board would let her have the use of the building, which was denied her, and the men who were present at the meeting where she made this offer dared not open their mouths, to endorse or repudiate her action. If the affairs of the race were turned over to the women for a while we might expect some advancement. One thing might be predicted; that the women would not take fifty years to do what might be accomplished in a few months. They would show some nerve, at least."

Florida Catholics have been aroused by an attempt to enforce the law against white teachers in colored schools. Congregationalists and other denominations weakly surrendered and withdrew their white teachers, but the Catholics have placidly gone along ignoring the law for three years. The New Orleans, La., *Morning Star* says:

"The wheels of state courts were set in motion by six Negroes. They are: D. G. Adger, H. H. Johanson, N. Williams, Robt. Houston, H. G. Tye, J. A. Jackson. Back of them were the white bigots, who have not the manhood or principle of a dead mouse, bigots who are mere apologies for men and who dare not show their faces or give their names. The bigots in power knew that bigots with votes were behind the move.

"Hence the arrest of three Catholic sisters on Easter Monday in St. Augustine. There is no use in hiding the state's shame. The people of Florida have courted this shame."

It continues, editorially:

"The outrageous and disgraceful action of the governor of Florida in issuing an order to the sheriff at St. Augustine to arrest the sisters of St. Joseph in that city because they were teaching little colored children to read and write and know the name of God, prompts the question, Are freedom and religious liberty doomed in America? Is the proud boast that we are a nation of freemen to become a myth and a farce?"

The Miami, Fla., *Herald* says:

"It is fair to ask the people of the state to contemplate the position in which Florida will be placed in the eyes of other states, when it becomes known that under a law passed in 1913, common missionary work done in private schools will subject the teacher to imprisonment and fine."

It is pleasing to know that the law was promptly declared unconstitutional by the Florida courts, and the Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution* says:

"Action of the Florida circuit court in declaring unconstitutional the law enacted in that state prohibiting white persons from teaching in Negro schools, or vice versa, will be commended by all conservative and right-thinking citizens."

The San Francisco, Cal., *Monitor* adds:

"Three nuns of Florida were recently arrested for violating a new law making it illegal for white persons to teach Negroes in that state. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. Before the Civil War a distinguished French traveler wrote of his visit to a Southern family: 'I came to the land of liberty and the door was opened by a slave.' Evidently the slave spirit has not completely vanished from the South."

"SASSING BACK"

NEWS and comment in the CRISIS call forth much counter opinion. The Selma, Ala., *Times* publishes this reply of Helen Keller to attacks upon her on account of her letter in the CRISIS:

"'I have gone through my letter to Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, printed as a paid advertisement in the Selma *Journal*, sentence by sentence, and I do not find a phrase that justifies the editor's assertion that I advocate the social equality of white people and Negroes, so repugnant to all.

"'The equality I advocated in my letter is the equality of all men before the law, which the Constitution of the United States is supposed to guarantee to every American citizen. I believe we should never do unto a son or daughter of God what one would not have done unto his own son or daughter. That is my idea of the teachings of Christ.

"'In my spoken and written words I try always to be faithful to the truth as I understand it. If my words written in this spirit, result in the loss of engagements in any part of the country, I shall regard that loss as an offering to the cause of honest thought, and the sacrifice will afford me true happiness.

"'The editor of the Selma *Journal* printed for a consideration words which he described editorially as "full of untruths, full of fawning and boot-licking phrases." There are times when we are honored by the enemies we make. The insult which the "Alabamian" flings at the woman who has been my teacher and faithful helper for twenty-nine years deserves the contempt which I am sure it will receive from every right thinking man and woman in the South.

"'HELEN KELLER.'"

A writer in the *Times* says:

"This girl, noble in character, superb in intellect, marvelous in attainment, came not into our midst to inflict nor promulgate any views she may have relegated to herself the right to possess, but came to tell the simple story of a life, the marvel of the world today. She was brought as a guest to whom we might do homage, having attained the highest pinnacle of fame, a life unscathed, unspotted, without blemish, pure, undefiled. Yet, now upon Selma's boasted escutcheon must needs lie the dark blot of having offended by gross injustice this world-famed, world-beloved daughter, the marvel of all nations, and with it all the beloved daughter of our own state.

"We were privileged to offer her praise, applaud and God-speed, we cast aspersions, we extend accusations, reiterated even in the face of the explanation of the supposed offending clause.

"She fled the city in the bleak darkness of a cold night, shaking, as it were, the very dust from her feet, yet doubtless throwing over it all the mantle of charity from the depths of her broad, sympathetic, trained heart and mind."

The Omaha *Nebraskan* is peevish over one of our suggestions:

"The CRISIS, a Negro organ, pays a deserved tribute to the valor of the colored troops on the Mexican border and says: 'So in America, in Europe and in Africa black men are fighting for the liberties of white men and pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. One of these bright mornings black men are going to learn how to fight for themselves.'

"But they are fighting for themselves when they make the splendid record they are making in Mexico. They were fighting for themselves when they made their record in Cuba. They were not then, nor are they now, pulling white men's chestnuts out of the fire. They were and are fighting for a country that is theirs, as it is the white man's, and in whose history and achievements they will have a part commensurate with the contributions they make.

"The CRISIS gives its people very poor

advice when it intimates that the interests of the colored race lie along lines of fighting for themselves in the sense plainly meant by the CRISIS.

"To be sure, the colored race has had many obstacles to surmount, but the race has advanced and will advance in accordance with the efforts of its intelligent members to contribute to the general good, to build for civilization and to do their part in the most effective way.

"When such plays as 'The Birth of a Nation' give offense let the race show itself superior to the touch of such humiliations and, bearing it with dignity, win the respect and sympathy of white men who cannot give approval to such taunts.

"There is but one way for any individual or any race to push forward. That way is so plainly marked that it need not be stated.

"The conduct of the colored troops in Mexico has done much to break down prejudice and win respect for the Negro race. So the generally fine conduct of Omaha Negroes—so often commented upon by observing men—is doing much to do away with this prejudice.

"'Upward and onward,' not through force, but through civilization's instrumentalities, through faithful service as soldiers and good conduct as citizens—that is the motto and that is the course for every individual and every race who would win the spurs."

We are properly impressed by all this, but we beg to call the editor's attention to our lynching supplement.

Last and least, we notice again the *Morning Telegraph*, of New York City:

"Quoting from the *Morning Telegraph*, the CRISIS says: 'Who has hazed the Negro? Who has lynched 3,000 of them in the last generation?' We stop right there to consider the question. Who has lynched 3,000 Negroes? There is only one reply: White men—white men driven to frenzy and fury. Inquiry will show that more than 60% of the Negroes slain by mobs in America were guilty of the 'usual crime.' The assertion of the CRISIS that Negroes of America are 'insulted from their getting up to their lying down' is not worth talking about. No one insults Negroes at all, and the black folk do not think they are being insulted."

The editor's statement as to lynchings is false. In less than 30% of the lynchings in the last two decades has criminal assault of women been even *alleged* as an excuse. Moreover, who is a better authority on the feelings of colored people than a white editor of a New York paper? We sympathize with the editor's lack of desire "to get into an argument or have any slight bickering with our contemporary."

THE CHURCH

"THE white man's prejudice is the colored man's burden," said Bishop J. W. Hamilton at the Saratoga Conference of the M. E. Church. His statement is strikingly illustrated by a leaflet issued by the Rev. F. J. Grimké, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Grimké tells of an invitation sent to twenty-five leading colored pastors of that city by the American Bible Society. A great pageant had been planned on the "Bible and Human Life" to celebrate the one hundreth anniversary of the organization. They proposed, however, that the colored people, not being "human," should have a "separate" pageant, for which the Bible Society would pay. The proposition was unanimously rejected by the colored ministers. Dr. Grimké adds:

"I found myself saying, How this wretched, miserable, utterly unworthy spirit of race prejudice injects its poison into everything. A great Bible Society cannot celebrate its hundredth anniversary without getting down on its knees and wallowing in the dust before it, without paying deference to it, without bending its neck to its yoke. It was a shameful thing to do! The meeting that was held in Continental Hall on Sunday, with an address from the President of the United States, in the presence of foreign ambassadors and cabinet ministers, senators and representatives, great as it may have been, and as widely as it may tend to advertise the society, cannot wipe out this blot upon its fair name. One thing only, of a redeeming character, in connection with the affair, has come to my knowledge. At the preliminary meeting here, when the question was brought up, I am informed that there was one lady, high in the social circles of the capital, who stood up bravely in the spirit of Jesus Christ, and said it would be most unfortunate for the Bible Society to discriminate against the colored people in this celebration. There were a few others who stood by her; but the great majority thought otherwise; they preferred Barabbas to Jesus."

Editorial

PAGE 149

WE wish to call attention not only to our lynching supplement but also to the advertisement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on page 149 of this issue. Let every one read this and act.

OUR GRADUATES

WE note with no little gratification the steady increase in the size of the little companies of colored men and women who are acquiring the higher training in the leading universities of this country. This spring has seen the largest of these groups graduate. Over three hundred and fifty young people have received the Bachelor's degree in Arts, and to these may be added large numbers of professional men and an army of high school graduates.

This is reassuring. It shows that no amount of discouragement and insincere argument has been able to convince the colored people of this country that their ultimate survival does not depend upon the thorough training of their men of exceptional ability.

We are sorry that the General Education Board does not apparently agree with them, and that of the $100,000 given to Negro institutions this year only $10,000 goes to higher education.

LYNCHING

WE make no apology for including in this number a detailed account with pictures of perhaps the most horrible lynching that has taken place in the United States. We know that those who so hate the evil of this world that they are unwilling to be disturbed by it will question our taste, but as we have already questioned theirs on numerous occasions there is here, at least, no chance for misunderstanding.

To other persons we say as we have said before: any talk of the moral leadership of this country in the world; any talk of the triumph of Christianity, or the spread of human culture, is idle twaddle so long as the Waco lynching is possible in the United States of America.

A PLANK

THIS Association urged the following plank on the Republican and Progressive conventions:

"To correct the evils affecting our 10,000,000 colored fellow-citizens we pledge ourselves to establish equal Congressional representation for all sections of the country by apportioning seats in Congress in accordance with the voting population; to put an end to lynching—which is a national crime calling for national action; to abolish all forms of race segregation, particularly as they affect the District of Columbia and interstate commerce; to enforce the Thirteenth, or Anti-Slavery, Amendment of the Constitution by the suppression of peonage; to a national guarantee of civil rights; to secure to all a proportional share in the benefits of public expenditures, including equal facilities in the public schools; to equal opportunities in public office and public service, including the national defense; and to repeal all statutory recognition of race for residents of this country."

AN OPEN LETTER TO ROBERT RUSSA MOTON

THE CRISIS hastens to extend to you on your accession to the headship of Tuskegee the assurances of its good will and personal respect. The CRISIS does this all the more willingly because it has to some extent been the mouthpiece of many who have had occasion repeatedly to criticize the words and deeds of your predecessor.

It would be a matter of hope and rejoicing if your assumption of new duties could be the beginning of a new era of union and understanding among the various groups of American Negroes.

But understanding and cooperation must be based on frank conference and clear knowledge. As a preliminary step to such understanding the CRISIS ventures in this open letter to express to you publicly its hopes and fears.

It hopes that the aims of the colored American have become sufficiently clear to admit of no misunderstanding or misstatement. We desire to become American citizens with every right that pertains to citizenship:

1. The right to vote and hold office.
2. Equality before the law.
3. Equal civil rights in all public places, and in all public services.
4. A proportional share in the benefits of all public expenditures.
5. Education according to ability and aptitude.

With these rights we correlate our duties as men and citizens—the abolition of poverty, the emancipation of women, the suppression of crime and the overcoming of ignorance.

The CRISIS assumes—indeed, it knows—that in these matters you believe substantially, as we do, and that the real differences between us, if there be such, lie in matters of present emphasis and present procedure.

We assume, without demur, that following the late Booker T. Washington you will place especial emphasis on vocational training, property getting and conciliation of the white South. These are necessary policies, but they have their pitfalls, and against these the CRISIS speaks this warning word:

1. Only the higher and broader training will give any race its ultimate leadership. This Mr. Washington came to realize, and this you must not forget.

2. Individual accumulation of wealth must gradually and inevitably give way to methods of social accumulation and equitable distribution.

3. Finally: Conciliation is wise and proper. But how far shall it go? It is here that the CRISIS confesses to its deepest solicitude in your case. It cannot but remember its unanswered query of you in the case of the St. Louis luncheon. It has before it the heading of a Rochester paper which gives as your opinion that "from North one gets distorted view of South." And finally, there is the recent case of the Pullman car and your family.

The CRISIS will assume in all of these cases that you have not been correctly reported; that you did not voluntarily give up lunching at the St. Louis City Club; that you did not assert that the South was maligned usually at the North, and above all, that you did not say that you had no sympathy with the attempt of members of your family to ride on Pullman cars in the South.

The CRISIS knows only too well the way in which Southern newspapers put such sentiments into the mouths of colored leaders; but the point upon which we insist is this: that such atrocious statements cannot be always passed in silence.

We do not wish the principal of

Tuskegee to spend his valuable time in answering calumnies and misstatements, but we do believe that when so monstrous a statement is made, as in the case of the Pullman car, something besides silence and acquiescence is called for.

We hope to see, therefore, at Tuskegee in the future a carrying out and development of the best of its past work and a continued attempt to come to terms of understanding with the best of the white South; but to these policies we hope to see added a policy of making it clearly understood to the people of this country that Tuskegee does believe in the right to vote; that it does not believe in Jim-Crow cars; that it recognizes the work of the Negro colleges, and that it agrees with Charles Sumner that "Equality of rights is the first of rights."

This, then, is the forward step at Tuskegee which the CRISIS and its friends look for under your administration, and it desires to express its earnest hope, and indeed its faith, that you will not disappoint your fellow workers.

THE COLORED CHURCHES

THE results in the General Conferences of the African M. E. and the A. M. E. Zion churches are on the whole encouraging. The representation of laymen was strong and made itself effective. Determined effort backed, it is said by money, tried to force the election of certain objectionable men in the A. M. E. Conference, and succeeded in keeping the Conference from its larger duties for most of its time. Yet when the election actually came the two men raised to the bishopric represented not the filibusters but, without doubt, the best of the possibilities.

On the other hand the severe arraignment of Bishop Jones by the Conference was a vindication of the men who have made a long and sturdy fight.

The Zion Conference succeeded in putting some long needed legislation upon the statute books, and injecting new and younger blood into the bishops' council.

THE METHODISTS

ONE of Bishop Asbury's servants, Harry Hosier, developed into a powerful preacher. The growing Methodist Church for a while welcomed the slaves, but after a generation of experiment, discrimination crept in and in 1796 the first lot of Negroes withdrew, founding the present African M. E. church. In 1820 a second lot withdrew forming the present Zion church. In 1844 the church split on the subject of slavery, and the Southern branch after carrying its slave membership in the gallery for a generation, set them aside in 1870 as the Colored M. E. church.

In the Northern M. E. church a colored annual conference was established in 1852, and four years later most of the Negro Methodist churches were segregated in colored annual conferences. In 1860 these conferences were given full power and the system after the war was extended throughout the South.

Now comes, in our day, the question of the reunion of the Southern and Northern white Methodists. The Southern Methodists are delightfully frank. They wish a reunion with the Negro left outside. The Northern Methodists are not as frank. One wing proposed bishops for particular races, but more subtle counsels prevailed, and at the last General Conference a further step was taken so to segregate the colored conferences that their entire separation from the white churches, within the next few years, would be an easy matter.

Thus white Methodism leads us toward the Brotherhood of Man!

LO, THE DUSK-BORN DAUGHTER!

By B. HARRISON PEYTON

I.

LO, my Heart, behold! a girl of modest brown
Is gliding down the paths of our town!
Clings not round her the aura of the morning-child;
For mark, Heart, she came not while Aurora smiled
In silver effusion on the lucid air;
Her figure is not dawn-pale, nor is her hair
Fine-spun of sun-gold into a Phoebean crown!
O Eyes, she is some quickened bronze,
Which transformed to skin of finest texture,
Unto the sense as exquisitely responds
As any gloss of silk or softness of a plush!
But nay, frail Eyes; trust not the groping, blind conjecture!
Ah! tell my Heart by what mutations
Could bronze be turned half so ravishingly lush,
So ripened into rich refreshing fruit as is this girl?
And furthermore, I ask you, Eyes, e'en tho' it were toothed
Of ivory or milky-clouded pearl,
As preciously cut and delicately smoothed
As are her teeth, what mold of bronze—bronze cumbrous and cold—
Could make upon my soul, oh! such enthralling seizure
As do these luxuriant beauties which some would dare hold
Were but a darkling blush of shame?

II.

Ah, no, Heart, 'twas of lowly, peaceful dusk God wrought her,
And of benignities that the lofty spheres brought her;
She is of Vesper, child and anointed daughter!
Look! how all the charms of twilight gather to her frame,
And the shades of tropics haunt her lissome shape!
Ay, too, lambent stars are twinkling, e'en when noon's aflame;
Here her crinkling, night-like tresses the gloaming drape.
Soul, gaze her quiet eyes! From what divine skies
Did they, with placid allure of dusk, escape—
These amber haze-beams that, as if ordained, transfigure,
And with soft halos flush her every lovely feature?
Bewitched Soul, how they mark her perfect, dusk-born creature!

III.

Thus veined with angel-gossamers floated down
By the eventide, she is become a blessed vision—
Verily, O Soul! Soul! a miracle of brown!
As closer now she comes, oh! mark each luster
Which ripples in a sheen o'er the swarthness that is swirled
About her from pale finger-nail to eye-lash thick-curled!
Soul, infinitely happy harmonies are
Thus bodied by her in tender, gleamy dark!

IV.

Ay, she carries the dim spirit of the vesper-star;
And thence it comes that her sympathies impart
To shadow-purpled nightingales the dreaming of her heart
Which so elatedly he sings to rapt-hark'ning lark!
So breathe, Heart, breathe the fragrances that cluster
Round that sweet, peerless bower of her flesh whence she wafts
The warm, reposeful shade of the holy palm
And such meady dews as flavor lands of southern calm!
And drink, Heart! O Heart! drink of Elysian balm
Which her elixir-like touch brings in redolent drafts
From nightward nectaries that have their place
In lunar regions of supernal space!
And then, my Heart, let your every vibrant fiber sense
The essence, as it were, of oenomel which seems thence
To lave its haze on her delicious face,
Where is set, like a red-brown kiss, the mouth that quaffs
Its flow—oh! blissful flow the nectaries dispense
To but her who, by divine right of race,
Is twilight vestal, and to eve enchantress-daughter
And purest cast of gloam in fluent grace of water!

V.

God! shall lewd flames count wanton, wind-raked husk
This girl whose nature heaves such sacred spells of dusk?
Love! O true Love! how chaste with cloistral sundown
And ways that breathe rosy airs of saintly musk,
Oh! she must be, since that her being wears for gown
Heav'n's own highness in pure glows of auburn brown!

VI.

Thus she moves zephyr-like in virgin grace of leisure!
And since she is sylphine-imbued with nightfall that drowns
Earth in ethereal tides of marvelous browns,
How meet it is that her feet, O Columbian World,
Are given to thread your occidental spread!
Why then, mad World, are persecutive shadows thus hurled
Before her feet? E'en so, World, behold! tho' meek and demure,
Yet she walks in stanch and serene procedure,
Unfaltering in her fortitude and gentle state,
Towards far horizons where, beaconing, there wait
For her more golden triumphs than any sunset has!
Ay, her way leads through dread labyrinths of hate,
Mid trails of scorn pythonic, and minotaurs of wrath,
But like the dusk, she walks above her earthly path!

VII.

She is some ministrant dove of celestial orders,
Or dark-veiled, mist-winged sprite, flown from Hesperian borders
And traced of poised cloud-drift and willowed, phantom waters!
Up, Heart, and hail her, dusk-ennobled Queen of Daughters!

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

THE GREAT LAKES DISTRICT CONFERENCE

THE five sessions of the Great Lakes District Conference, held at the invitation of the *Cleveland* Branch on May 30 and 31, mark a new era in the development of internal solidarity and strength of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Distance has always prohibited many delegates from attending the annual meetings and conferences of the N. A. A. C. P.; but this gathering of representatives from the branches of a small geographical unit proved eminently practicable, and was so thoroughly a success that the delegates unanimously voted to make it a permanent, annual affair.

The vice-president of the *Cleveland* Branch, Mr. F. E. Young, who conceived the idea of the Conference, was assisted in arranging its details by Mrs. Inez Fairfax, Miss Eleanor Alexander, R. K. Moon, and Albert Miles. Nothing had been left undone when the delegates entered the opening session at Antioch Baptist Church on the afternoon of May 30. F. H. Warren, attorney, represented Detroit; Mrs. Della Fields, Toledo; Miss M. Sula Butler, Springfield; George A. Weaver, Columbus; Miss Jennie Proctor, Pittsburgh; F. E. Young, Mrs. Fairfax, and Miss Alexander, Cleveland, and Miss Kathryn Johnson, field agent, and Roy Nash, national secretary, represented National Headquarters.

The first session, presided over by Miss Eleanor Alexander, was addressed particularly to the women who made up the bulk of the afternoon audiences. In the opening paper on "Women's Responsibility in Building up the N. A. A. C. P.," Miss Jennie Proctor, of Pittsburgh, said in part:

WOMEN'S RESPONSIBILITY

"The N. A. A. C. P., like many other great movements, owes its very existence to a woman; to one who realized that one soul is as precious in the sight of the Creator as another, and seeing one after another of the privileges given us by the Emancipator being abridged, sent forth the call in response to a plea from William English Walling. What 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did for Harriett Beecher Stowe, the N. A. A. C. P. has done for Mary White Ovington: given her a permanent place in the hearts of ten millions of our citizens.

"Founded by a woman, the responsibility of women in building up the N. A. A. C. P. is as great, if not greater, than that of men because we know, like the women of stricken Belgium, Serbia, and Poland, who suffers most. We know who suffered most when the German host trod down Belgium; we know who suffers most as the armies advance and retreat through Poland; we know who suffers most when the greatest scourge of this nation, race prejudice, tramples our manhood and our womanhood. It is the mother who feels it most when the children come in from school and tell of being insulted, ignored, and humiliated. It is the mother who feels it most when the grown son or daughter, equipped with a good character, with ability and the aspirations of youth, returns home footsore, heartsore, and discouraged, having found the door of opportunity barred against him or her; it is the mother who must mask a sore heart, and with a courageous countenance, encourage her loved ones to try again. It is the woman of the family who must manage on what her loved ones, through limitations which are no fault of their own, are able to earn.

"Every victory won by this Association means a lighter burden for the women, the men, and the children. It means protection; it means opportunity. There are five million self-supporting women in the United States, and of these over one million are colored. Why? Would this be the case if our men were given an opportunity to compete in trades requiring skilled labor? Undoubtedly not, for if our men were allowed the opportunity to compete as skilled mechanics and in the business and industrial world, our women would not have to be bread winners. They could be the homemakers they desire to be, devoting their time to the training of their children and the comfort of loved ones.

"Consider what every victory gained by this Association means for our women! With segregation defeated we should not always have to live in the most undesirable districts of our cities, districts without proper sanitation, poorly lighted, and with inferior schools for our children. With the 'Jim-Crow' law defeated, we could travel in safety without insult or humiliation. If by strengthening this organization we can help regain the ballot which has been so cunningly taken from our men in many sections of the South, depriving them of a voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed, this will mean the enactment of laws for the protection of our homes, of our women, of our children. Above all else this is worth while. To strengthen the National Association is a duty women owe themselves, one worth our greatest effort.

"'Let us be Up and Doing While it is Yet Day, for When the Night Cometh no Man Can Work.'"

At the close of Miss Proctor's paper there was a lively discussion on Community Problems.

THE PRESS

REV. C. H. YOUNG, of Cleveland, spoke on "The Press."

"Of any material organization of which I know," Rev. Young said, "the Associated Press comes nearest to being an exact interpretation of that wonderful verse of scripture, 'And God said let there be light, and there was light.' But the crux of the thing is that so often, when it comes to the Negro, this great light is bedimmed when the splendid achievements of the race are to be seen, although exceptionally bright when the Negro's mishaps are discovered.

"The Associated Press seemingly is the most assiduous enemy that the race has today. Our errors, which are far too many, it advertises in conspicuous display; and our virtues, which are too few, it maligns and hoots; so that now we are simply tolerated as undesirable citizens, a single indiscreet act of whom may at any time plunge us into all the horrors of massacre, pillage and ruin.

"In the days of Henry Ward Beecher, Charles Sumner, and others, when America was not afflicted with money-mania, the pulpit was the black man's friend, and to a large degree was the mouthpiece of public opinion. She aroused public conscience and moulded public sentiment; and when she thundered her voice against the Sinais of sin, and hurled her Philippics at wrong and oppression, the nation trembled and the pillars of human slavery tottered and cracked. But alas, today the American pulpit on the question of oppressions and wrongs to ten million consecrated American citizens, is as silent as the tomb. And so, that being the fact, the press of America has stepped to the front—and assumed the right to speak for us—not, however, to champion our rights and privileges, but to desecrate them and trample them under their unhallowed feet. It is she who now stirs up and moulds public opinion. There seems to be a concerted plan of activity, as far as possible, on the part of the press to magnify and emphasize the weaknesses and failures of the Negro, and to minimize and touch lightly his strong points and successes.

"Undoubtedly its motive is to browbeat the Negro into a cringing submission of conceded inferiority. They believe that even the thoughtful, aspiring, self-respecting Negroes will be so stung, and chafed, and humiliated by their constant nagging that all incentives to progress will be obliterated, all aspirations of the soul demolished, and their faculties of thought and reason be so crushed and benumbed that they will acquiesce, give up the fight, and settle down to a life of pariah or a state of semi-slavery. And thus you see that the greatest enemy before the American Negro in the Twentieth Century is the Associated Press.

"How shall we overcome this enemy? This is the one absorbing question, and a touch of the Solomonic wisdom is necessary to answer it. The press of America represents millions of dollars. There are millions in it, and millions must be gotten out of it; and the owners thereof are going to see to it that nothing shall grace the columns of their press that does not look like dollars and cents. The problem of the press is to make it pay. Chester K. Lord, a former Managing Editor of a leading New York journal, is quoted as having said, 'Every editor knows that the more details of sin, vice and crime you cram into a newspaper, the more copies of the newspaper will be sold. To give the people what they want is the greatest temptation of the editor.'

"With a slight degree of modification, it may be said of the press as was one time said of a corporation, 'It is soulless,' and therefore, being without a soul, you cannot appeal to its psychological nature. It is devoid of a heart, and hence it has no sense of righteousness and truth; so thus you cannot touch its ethical nature. But it has a head, body, and feet. It knows everything, takes in anything, and goes everywhere; and in order to get a hearing from, and have a voice in this wonderful organ of intelligence, you have got to be as wise as a serpent, and as harmless as a dove. Observation, information and experience give us the right to offer a few suggestions for consideration:

"First, let the Press Committee of the Association be composed of a set of thoughtful, cool-headed, conscientious members. This committee should be the depository of all news of the Association intended for publication. It should be the speaker, through the press, for the Association. Not every Tom and Harry should rush off and assume to speak for the Association through the press. As a race our cause has suffered and our interests been greatly jeopardized by those who have much more gab than brains, and much less sense than brass, rushing into print, speaking unauthorized for the race; and hence, when the legitimate spokesmen of the race resort to these great organs of information to give out a message to the world, what might be considered as our space has already been utilized and our matter is shut out. This committee should personally acquaint itself with the managing editors so that they will know who it is, what it represents, and the import of its message.

"This committee should tender in person matters touching the race for publication. The science of approach is invaluable here. This committee should know first, what it

wants to say. It should be in clear, terse English. And next, it should be said in a way that is interesting and convincing. The art of condensation is a necessary qualification of the members of this committee.

"We also suggest that while we are fighting righteously for a hearing of our cause through the Associated Press, we ourselves should publish a small sheet for information, to be known as the official organ of the local Branch. Let it be a paper, say about 9½ by 6, the same to be published every once in a while; especially when the Branch has a special message for the public and is doing something practical."

The chief paper of the second afternoon's conference was by attorney Harry E. Davis, of Cleveland, on "The Negro's Opportunity in the Industrial Fields of the North."

INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NORTH

"While my subject is limited to Cleveland, yet what I have to say will apply with equal force to practically all of the cities in this conference district. For Cleveland is typical of the communities represented in this district, and the scope of this paper is broad enough to apply with equal force to all of them.

"Today we are witnesses of a great industrial boom unparalleled in the history of the city. The greatest factor in this is the enormous demand created by the war which is literally scouring the world for supplies of munitions and materials to feed its insatiate appetite. Nearly every factory here which had any facilities for making any of the required supplies has been drawn into the field by the inducement of large profits and quick returns.

"This might have no bearing on our topic if it were not for the great demand for common and skilled labor which the situation has created. And coupled with this labor demand comes an almost total extinction of the sources which hitherto have supplied the labor market of this country. For the war has caused a great falling off in foreign immigration, and has completely restrained the annual influx from southern Europe which previously supplied most of our common labor.

"Of course, this industrial boom is to a great extent only temporary in its nature, for the demand will end with the war, and the war must end soon. But I believe the dearth in the labor market is of a more permanent nature, and will continue for some years in the future. For when the war ends the governments of Europe will need all their labor to repair and rebuild the waste and wreckage caused by it, and they will take even drastic steps to keep this supply at home. And in this peculiar situation is a great industrial opportunity for the Negro in Cleveland, and I would emphasize the fact that the opportunity is here now, a present, existing fact outside of the realm of speculation.

"The extent of the labor demand is evidenced by very striking symptoms. Organized labor was not slow to see its chance, and we have seen a general demand for high wages, shorter hours and better working conditions nearly all of which have been granted by the helpless employer. Then too, the high wage paid is another indication of the demand. Common labor now asks and gets $3.00 per day and sometimes even more. Also the reports from employment agencies, both state and private, give convincing testimony of the scarcity of labor.

"For the first time in our memory we see the spectacle of employers actually appealing to our churches, literally combing the highways of the colored district, and even sending agents South to bring to them colored workmen.

"This leads me to say that there is no prejudice in a genuine economic demand and it knows no color line. When employers organize and hold public meetings in our churches in order to present an invitation for employment, it means that they mean business. They are not trying to sell stock, or to promote 'blue sky' enterprises at your expense. For the first time you are really wanted and the old excuse of 'not wanted' no longer obtains.

"The value of this opportunity is almost beyond computation. If it is grasped while it is here and held, it means the opening of practically a new field to almost an unlimited extent. Here is the opportunity to learn a great variety of mechanical trades so long advocated by our foremost exponent of industrial education, the late Dr. Washington. Here is an opportunity for the colored workmen to occupy and intrench himself in an advantageous and strategic position, and opportunity to become a real industrial factor in the community. Once intrenched I believe he will continue to grow in favor with the employer who cannot fail to appreciate the value of a vigorous laboring class, docile, congenial and tractable—not given to strikes, lockouts and industrial terrorism.

"Here too is an opportunity to secure better treatment and fairer consideration by organized labor. The colored workmen will then be recognized as competitors, who by reason of sheer numerical strength, if nothing else, must be absorbed into the union fold, and accorded their proper rights and protection not only industrially, but politically.

"And added to this would be the advantage of having in our midst a high wage earning class who in due time would become home owners with all the moral and material value which property ownership brings in its wake. Further, the contact with white labor on equal terms is bound to create a better feeling which ought to allay considerable of the prejudice which comes from this element.

"It is to be deplored that here, and probably no place else, in this district, we have

no agency which can take advantage of this situation by helping to supply this demand. As already pointed out, the condition has created a considerable emigration from the South, a situation which may be fraught with great possibilities for evil to our several communities. This new element coming into our cities will be hard to adjust and assimilate to our ideals and methods of living. We have no adequate machinery for bringing this about. Our housing facilities are none too large at present, and our social facilities for meeting this new element are meagre. In the event that the present era of prosperity is followed by an industrial depression it might mean a large idle class in our midst which would rapidly degenerate into a dangerous criminal element.

"This organization is perhaps not adapted to meet the new situation fully, but we should not be blind or idle in the face of a great opportunity which bulks large upon our future welfare. We can at least acquire and circulate information as to local conditions so that false impressions will not go out or advantages painted in too bright colors to those who may be now happily situated. We can help to create and establish agencies for securing and preserving contact with any new element, if it comes in numbers, so that they will be directed along proper social channels, and avoid the evils existing in all large cities. In this, of course, our churches must play a large part, but they cannot do it all, and to successfully cope with the situation requires the co-operation of all our energies.

"One thing we can do in connection with other organizations is to make the proper representation to large employers to dissuade them from scouring the country to attract labor without regard to character and fitness. This can be done in such a way as to greatly neutralize any prospective danger, and also without giving offense to any one. We are not afraid of any increase in a substantial working population, but our communities in the North have, by years of effort, built up a local standing and prestige which we cannot suffer to be impaired."

Harry Davis was followed by Mr. D. J. Campbell, Superintendent of the Ferro Machine and Foundry Company, who told vividly some of the difficulties employers have in taking on colored labor, how the class that is being imported from the South arrive absolutely broke, and have to be given daily advances to meet their board bills, and how one shift handling heavy weights in the awful heat of the blast furnaces is too frequently the end of their service. When he tried to shift the burden of caring for the Southern influx, which is being dumped on the community by the trainful, to the Cleveland colored community, asking that they see that men are fitted to their jobs, that credit is extended to them by lodging houses, etc., it was quickly pointed out that the Conference considered the proper care and placing of this new factor in the labor market as very much the proper concern of the employers.

The final paper of the second afternoon session was one by Mrs. Johnson Farrar on "How to Make the Branches Efficient," which lack of space does not permit us to quote.

THE EVENING SESSIONS

THE two evening sessions were of a more general nature, and addressed to large audiences which filled the Antioch Baptist and St. John's A. M. E. Churches. On behalf of the Mayor of Cleveland, Lamar T. Beeman, Director of Public Welfare, welcomed the delegates at the Memorial Day meeting. He was followed by Colonel Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor of Ohio, and formerly Ambassador to France, who said in part:

"I do not speak to you as members of any race, but as members of this composite nation. The one word 'servitude' in the Constitution was the great iniquity upon which this nation was founded. But just as that was wiped out, as Fred Douglass said, 'by the working out of inscrutable providence,' as enlightenment finally made servitude impossible, so the existing prejudices are bound to disappear before enlightenment. The fortitude, the God fearing attitude, the dignity of colored people is the greatest guarantee of this. No brighter record has ever been put on the pages of history than the achievements of colored people since the Civil War. And in this crisis, when we are taking stock of our elements of strength, when the hope of civilization seems to rest on America, when we are integrating our forces for some great, dimly-seen mission, the nation can recall with deep gratitude that there is one large element in her population of which there has never been the faintest doubt of loyalty; there is one race of which not one member will be disloyal to America in any crisis. The time will come when we shall be just as ashamed of the wrongs done this people to-day as we are that they were once slaves."

At the second evening session, at which Charles W. Chesnutt presided, Kathryn Johnson, field agent for the National Association, spoke on "Segregation"; and Roy Nash, national secretary, talked on "The Growing Southern Sentiment Against Lynching."

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

OF fully as much importance as the open meetings was an executive session of the delegates at which they resolved to make a permanent organization of the

Great Lakes District Conference, meeting annually on Decoration Day. For the ensuing year F. H. Warren, of Detroit, was elected district chairman, Rev. H. C. Bailey, of Cleveland, vice-chairman; Miss Jennie Proctor, of Pittsburg, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Della Fields, of Toledo, district delegate to the annual conference of the National Association. At the meeting in 1917, which will be held in Detroit, each branch in the district (the districts will be determined by National Headquarters) will be entitled to one delegate for each one hundred paid-up members, or fraction thereof; and National Headquarters will be entitled to one or more accredited delegates.

The final action of the Conference was the passing of a statement calling the attention of the political conventions to the problems with which the Conference was concerned.

SHAKESPEARE IN AFRICA

By ALICE WERNER

THE last few weeks have proved to the full—were there any need of proof—the hold which Shakespeare has on every civilized nation. But it is interesting to note how far his influence has extended beyond the bounds of the civilized and literate world.

It is easy, however, to make mistakes on this subject. Many of Shakespeare's plots are based on folk-tales which had assumed literary form in Italy, and may either have come ultimately from India, or have existed independently in various parts of the world. These stories may even now be current in places where Shakespeare is quite unknown.

For example, the germ of King Lear is to be found in the story of "Catskin," which seems to exist all over Europe and is much older than the ballad usually quoted as the source of the tragedy. A version of this story was collected many years ago by a missionary among the Namaqua Hottentots. Another is current in Dutch-speaking South Africa, under the name of "Velkappi" ("Skin-cap"). Whichever of these is borrowed from the other, neither is likely to be derived from Shakespeare.

I have a Swahili version of the "Merchant of Venice," which was written out by a native Christian at Ngao on the Tana (British East Africa). He said he had heard it from an Indian on the coast; he did not know where the Indian had got it, whether from a European or out of one of his own books; he thought the latter. Of course, it is impossible to tell whether the story was not transmitted from some European source, but it is at least equally possible that it came direct from India—the more so, as there is no allusion to the episode of the Caskets. The story of the usurer and the pound of flesh seems to have come from the East to Europe through the Crusades; it is found in *Gesta Romantrum*, as well as in the *Pecorone* of Ser Giovanni, whence Shakespeare is supposed to have obtained it.

But there would be nothing surprising, in these days, if Shakespeare's actual plots filtered down into African tradition and became a part of current folk-lore. Some of them are related in one of the Swahili school-books published by the Universities Mission at Zanzibar. This, with people whose literary instinct (which, after all, resolves itself into the love for hearing and telling stories) is not fed by newspapers, novelettes or the stage, means more than one might think.

In South Africa the native readers of English are a large and continually increasing body, and every one of these starts a lengthening chain of tradition. Those to whom a story has been read or related pass it on, and old chiefs who have never learned their letters, may listen to it with avidity in the bwalo of distant villages far beyond the Zambezi.

An educated native told me that when he began to read Shakespeare he was struck by the number of sayings which, hearing them quoted by public speakers, he had hitherto taken for English proverbs. The first play he read was the "Merchant of Venice," and the story, when he related it, was speedily passed on and eagerly discussed. People do not seem to have looked on it as fiction, or realized that it belonged to a past day. More than one man thought he had identified some of the characters as persons then living in South Africa, and the narrator was called on to decide between the rival claims of at least three original Shylocks.

On another occasion the question came up in a chief's court, who was "the white man who spoke so well"—the particular words which excited such admiration being:

"When beggars die, there are no comets seen,
"The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes"—

quoted in a native paper apropos of the deaths of King Edward and two prominent Bechwana chiefs in the comet year, 1910. The answer given by one of the chiefs present is worth recording: "His name was William Tsikinya-Chaka" ("Shake the Sword"). Professor Gollancz's "Book of Homage to Shakespeare" contains a tribute in Bechwana, and it is much to be regretted that another, in the Xosa language from the pen of Mr. Bud-Mbelle, author of the "Kafir Scholar's Companion," did not arrive in time for insertion.

In one of his essays M. Arnold van Gennep has discussed in a very striking way the interaction of the collective imagination from which spring folk-tale, myth and legend, and the consciousness of the individual artist. Neither is quite independent of the other. Shakespeare gathered up and wrought into imperishable form the material gradually prepared by the folk-mind through uncounted generations. Now we find his works dropping like seed into the virgin soil of the Bantu race—the form remaining a prized possession of the English-speakers, the content passing on to enrich the floating mass of tradition in those wonderful, melodious languages whose future possibilities some of us just dimly apprehend. And at some time, which no human insight can forecast—for the Spirit bloweth where it listeth—the formless mass will crystallize, and "Shakespeare and his mates" will be to Africa what Homer and Sophocles were to the European Renaissance.

THE BASEBALL

A STORY

By BENJAMIN BRAWLEY

ALL his life Lias had been used to a coarse bill of fare and a scanty wardrobe, but when it seemed that he must give up the narrow margin of pleasure that made life bearable he thought it was time to do something radical.

Why should he be unhappy? What had he to do with ambitions, he, an ordinary Negro boy in the uplands of South Carolina? As far back as he could remember his father had lived like other tenants on the land of Cooper, the white man who owned half the county. Why should he not be willing some day to settle down and do the same?

Something of all this he was thinking tonight. He had called a meeting of his baseball team at the home of Ed Ellington, not far from the little country schoolhouse. Somehow the boys liked to come to Ed's. Old man Ellington was different from the other men around Pineville. He owned his land and did not have to work on shares with Cooper; and although he himself was notoriously close-fisted things somehow seemed just a little more free around his home than elsewhere.

Lias had asked the boys to come together in order that he might collect the dollar and a quarter necessary for the purchase of

the ball that he was to use in the game with Jonesboro the next Saturday. As captain of the home team he would have to furnish the one new ball to be used in the game.

One by one the husky fellows arrived. It was too warm to go indoors so they sat on the benches and old chairs in front of the house. Here was Sid Samuels, the pitcher, a tall, young man who seemed to suffer from lack of cultivation, and who had already developed a round shoulder. Then there was Ben Waters, the first base, immense in physique, but with a forehead that too soon sloped backward from his eyes; and Ed Ellington, the second base, a pleasant-looking young fellow with a face of the utmost frankness. Ned Jackson, the short stop, was a squatty little creature with bow-legs. Bud Jennings, the third base, had great, thick lips, and still bore the marks of a recent fight down by the railroad one night when he was drunk. Jim Moses, the left fielder, was tall and agile, with a step as light as that of a cat. The other fielders, the Stevens brothers, arrived late. They were always late. They lived a good distance away. Some people said that the two fellows were just naturally slow and shiftless, but at any rate the boys had learned to make allowance for them.

Until Lias began to talk business the conversation was very merry. There was the big meeting at Silver Creek last Sunday, and the game the next Saturday, to say nothing of the girls. A peculiar hush, however, fell on the crowd when Lias passed the hat and asked each man for fifteen cents. After all he could hope at this rate to collect only one dollar and thirty-five cents. He did not yet know what he would do about his wornout catcher's mit.

The hat brought back sixty-five cents. Each man declared half sullenly, half shamefacedly, that he did not have any money.

Lias had been in pretty good humor all the evening. His mood of depression had vanished in the presence of the other boys. Especially did he remind Samuels of the previous performances of their famous battery. When the hat came back to him, however, the silence that ensued for a moment was embarrassing.

Then the captain arose to speak.

"Men," said he, "what's de matter? Why can't you gi' me a dollar an' a quarter for a baseball? We all wo'ks hard. I got up dis mornin' at sunup an' wo'ked till sundown, an' eve'y one o' you done de same. Yet when I call you here an' asks you for money for a baseball, you all say you ain't got it, an' I know you ain't got it. Sumpun's wrong."

He walked home that night with Jennings. He did not have much to do with him, because he was a good deal older than the other boys, but tonight the man was going his way, and the two fell in together.

For some time Lias walked on in silence. Then he suddenly blurted out something about the money for the baseball.

"Well, Lias, we is down, you know," said Jennings. "We is down, an' we can't hope to do much better."

The next day the boy worked in the field where the sun, not yet at its zenith, seemed to blaze like a ball of fire. The hot waves of air danced before him as he looked away in the distance at the yellowing corn.

What did it all mean anyway? Why should he be working on and on, getting nowhere? What good had come of it so far? Where would he be next year at this season of the year but right here, doing the same work over again, never a bit better off, and without even the price of a baseball.

Who was Cooper, anyway, that he should be slaving for him in this fashion?

Why couldn't the boys, nine hard-working fellows, get at least enough money for one baseball? Why did they not have just a little more to spare?

It was bad enough not to have much of a house to live in, and to eat bacon and cornbread every day, but if one could not even buy a baseball, why, life was hardly worth living.

Then it was that Lias resolved to run away.

At dinner he was more than usually patient. Andy turned his cup of water over on the oilcloth as usual; Mattie was cross; and Baby Jim threw at him across the table great hunks of cornbread mixed with molasses; but he held little sister Betty on his knee a long time, and then went back to work.

"Is you feelin' well, Lias?" asked Mandy, his mother, whose face had somehow never looked so careworn.

"Yes, I'm feelin' all right," replied Lias, with a twinge of conscience, avoiding Mandy's glance.

But for him night was long in coming. He knew where to find the old brown satchel that his father had sometimes used in his trips to town; that would more than hold all he had. If only that sun would go down! It had been in the same spot for more than two hours.

In the dead of night he was still awake. Just across the hall, however, his father was emitting sounds that told that he at least was far away in the land of dreams.

It was hard to leave Ma; and he had never known that he loved Betty and Jim so tenderly. Even Andy, who seemed born but to meddle with his things and get in the way, was dear to him after all.

But it was useless for them all to stay there and die. Perhaps if he got away he might become a rich man and help them some day. He might even go to school!

He looked out of the window. Suddenly the shrill song of a cricket broke forth upon the quiet of the night.

He arose and put on the clothes he had worn all day. Then he threw into the satchel the suit he wore on Sundays, and his ties, and the little reader he had last used in school; and he went forth into the hall.

This was the only home he had ever known, and he was turning his back on it! He was doing so deliberately.

The front door creaked slightly on its hinges. Lias started, but quickly recovered himself.

Moonlight floating over bolls of cotton, the road that led on to the town, and the trees that were to him as friends, met his gaze as he looked forth into the summer night.

"Is you leavin' us, Lias?" asked Mandy, only three feet away from him.

The boy gave a deep sigh. His hand fell off the door knob.

"Yes, I'm goin'. I can't stand it no longer."

"Where you gwine, Lias?"

"To Columbia, I s'pose," continued the boy doggedly. "I'm tired o' this way o' livin'. I don't want to work for Cooper no more. Eve'ything you want, go to de white man. If I wants a house, go to de white man; if I wants to marry, go to de white man; want sumpun t' eat, go to de white man. I done had enough of it."

"That's so," said Mandy thoughtfully.

"There ain't nothin' in it for me," Lias went on. "There ain't nothin' in it for none of us. I said to myse'f, it'd be better if Pa managed better, but he ain't never goin' to manage no better. He can't. An' las' night I asked de boys on de team for fifteen cents for a baseball, an' dey ain't had it. All of us is down. I don't want to leave you an' de child'en, but dere ain't no use for us all to stay here an' die."

"That's true," said Mandy slowy, "I guess you better go."

"You see," she continued, "it's always been a sort o' uphill climb wid us. Your Pa never did manage well. I tol' him years ago dat dere wa'n't no use tryin' to make it wid Cooper, but he wouldn't hear to it. He's always gittin' mo' an' mo' behin'. I never was used to wo'kin' in de fiel's; my own mother tried to give me half-way decent raisin'. But after a while I took my row 'long wid de res'. I was always glad to see you comin' on ahead o' de other chillun. It seem to gi' me hope somehow. Den dere was dat time when your Pa got in dat fight down by de railroad an' hurt a man an' went to de gang for three months. Dat was de wors' of all for Mattie came while he was away. The Lord he'ped me wid it all somehow. 'Some day Lias will be a man,' I said, but you's mos' grown now, an' as you say, dere ain't nothin' here for you. You better go."

Mandy paused a moment.

"I used to say to myse'f," she went on, "dat I wanted to see you make a fine man o' yourse'f, go off to school an' all dat sort o' thing. But we don't seem to git nowhere. Perhaps you better go an' try to make it for yourse'f."

The boy's gaze was blurred now. A great tear stole down his cheek.

"No," he said, "I'm not goin'."

Then the big fellow leaned on the bosom of the little woman and cried like the baby he had been eighteen years before.

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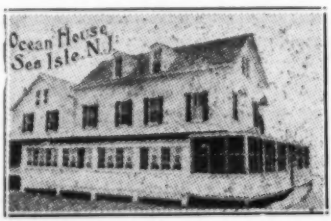

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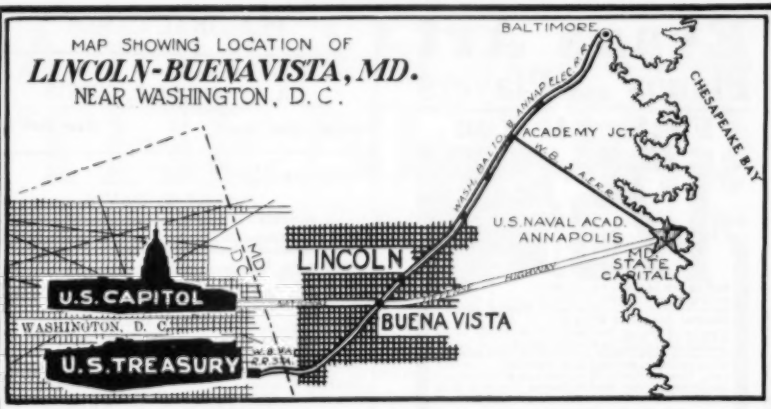

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